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**JPRS L/10398**

**17 March 1982**

# **Worldwide Report**

**NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS**

**(FOUO 13/82)**



**FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE**

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WORLDWIDE REPORT  
NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS

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AUSTRALIA

## INTERNATIONAL DRUG RING SMASHED IN MELBOURNE

### Foreign Connections Found

Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 6 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] MELBOURNE. — A secret Victorian-based police task force yesterday smashed an international drug empire after a series of raids in Melbourne.

The task force, codenamed "Operation Aries", swung into action after raids in Thailand last week.

The force, made up of Victoria Police, Australian Federal Police and Customs Officers, has been tracking the drug group since February last year.

It is believed the syndicate brought about \$2 million in heroin into Australia on each trip.

Police, led by the crack Special Operations Group, raided two houses in the southern suburbs in a synchronised move at 6 am. Two men and two women were arrested in the raid.

Police said both luxurious houses were equipped with sophisticated electronic security devices.

Detectives seized heroin, a large quantity of cash and electronic gear including police radio monitors, bugs, bug detectors, two-way radios and radio telephones.

They believe the heroin empire has links in South-East Asia, Britain, Europe, New Zealand and the US.

Police said yesterday the syndicate was based in Melbourne.

Senior police were delighted with the task force's success.

The Assistant Commissioner (Crime), Mr Paul Delianis, said yesterday: "This is the first truly international investigation undertaken out of Victoria."

"It is certainly the most secret operation undertaken by Victorian police."

Mr Delianis said new police techniques were used for the first time during the Aries operations.

In yesterday's raids police believe they arrested the operational and administrative chiefs of the organisation.

Police yesterday also revealed that a separate task force had also cracked an international multi-million dollar cannabis ring.

Thai police seized 3.5 kg of heroin valued at \$3.5 million, 25 kg of cannabis, false bottomed boxes and a compacting press last week.

The raids were organised after information from the Aries task force was passed on.

The heroin syndicate used dozens of false passports to help couriers bring the heroin into Australia without being detected.

"They were highly organised and had worldwide connections," one senior policeman said.

Recently an Aries team tracked a courier through four Australian States in three days without being detected.

Detectives said the group had connections throughout Australia.

Police were last night carrying out further raids in Melbourne in connection with the heroin syndicate. Aries detectives said investigations would continue throughout Australia and overseas into the drug network.

Police believe the heroin ring bought the drug in South-East Asia, took it to different places throughout the world and then flew it to Australia.

The 25-member Aries task force has worked in secrecy since it was established.

It has been under the control of Assistant Commissioner Delianis, Australian Federal Police Assistant Commissioner (Crime) Mr Roy Farmer, and the Deputy Collector of Customs in Victoria, Mr Colin Vasserotti.

The operation's co-ordinator has been the head of the Victorian Bureau of Criminal Intelligence, Detective Superintendent Jim Williams.

Members of the task force have flown recently to Europe, the UK and South-East Asia to collect information on the drug syndicate.

Police said yesterday it was one of the most difficult police operations ever undertaken in Victoria.

The task force sometimes refused to accept international police channels to pass on information overseas because of the fear it would be leaked to the ring.

Police were interviewing two men and two women last night.

## Charges Against Four

Canberra THE AUSTRALIAN in English 7 Jan 82 p 2

[Text] A DRUG-trafficking syndicate used the names of dead infants to obtain false passports for overseas drug runs, a court was told yesterday.

The Melbourne-based ring was allegedly responsible for importing heroin valued at more than \$10 million.

Senior officers involved in a joint Federal Police-Victoria Police operation which smashed the ring told the Melbourne Magistrate's Court that old newspaper death notices were scoured by the syndicate to provide false identities.

Detective Senior Sergeant Peter Driver, of the Victorian CIB, said police had found a "definite pattern" connecting death notices of the late 1940s and early 1950s with passports used by the syndicate.

"Nearly all those named in the passports died in infancy but would now be around the same age of the four people accused," he told the court.

He said the joint operation, involving members of the Australian Federal Police, the Victorian Police and customs officials, had begun in February last year.

He told the Chief Stipendiary Magistrate, Mr A. Vale, it involved surveillance of syndicate members in Australia and overseas and drew on information from Britain, the US, Thailand, South America and New Zealand.

He said it would be alleged the drug operation began in 1980, involved trips by at least two of the accused using false passports, and that the syndicate had imported at least 2kg

of high-grade heroin in each of five well-documented runs.

The 10kg imported on these occasions had a street value in Australia of at least \$10 million.

The four people charged were:

- David Peter McMillan, 25, of Beaumaris, Victoria, who was charged with conspiring to import heroin between December 3 and December 5 last year;

- Clelia Teresa Vignano, 27, of the same address, who was charged with conspiracy and with having knowledge of the importation of heroin on those dates. She was also charged with four Victorian offences relating to the trafficking, sale and possession of heroin as well as one count of possessing Indian hemp;

- Michael Sullivan, 36, an antique dealer of Brighton, Victoria, who was charged with conspiring to import heroin between December 3 and 5 last year; and

- Mary Escobar Catilo, 29, also of Brighton, who was charged with conspiracy to import heroin on the same dates.

No pleas were entered on behalf of the four defendants.

The prosecutor, Mr Graham Cantwell, told the court it would be alleged the four accused were principals of the gang involved in the importation of a number of kilograms of heroin.

"The importation was undertaken by them and five couriers who were each paid up to \$20,000 for each trip to bring the drugs into Australia," he said.

Arrests had also taken place in another country in connection with the syndicate and

one of those arrested was a government official.

"False passports played a major role in the syndicate's operation and the accused McMillan had 12 false passports in his possession while the others had a number of false passports and a number of aliases."

Sergeant Driver then told the packed court that it would be alleged that McMillan travelled overseas on 11 occasions while Sullivan and Vignano travelled overseas on at least six occasions.

"On each of those occasions the persons used false identities and were in possession of an Australian passport," he said.

Sergeant Driver said in cross-examination by Mr Philip Dunne, appearing for all four defendants, that the extent of the drug trafficking operation was yet to be established.

He said police believed Catilo, a Colombian national, came from a wealthy family.

Sullivan and Catilo had been living in a de facto relationship for some years and McMillan and Vignano had lived in a similar relationship since at least 1978.

Answering a question from Mr Dunne, Sergeant Driver said it was understood Vignano was of a family "of some means" who lived in Melbourne's southern suburbs.

The Victoria police surgeon, Dr Peter Bush, said he had treated them all since their arrest for the effects of heroin usage.

Mr Vale refused all four defendants bail and remanded them to January 14.

## Passport Crackdown

Melbourne THE AGE in English 6 Jan 82 p 3

[Article by Ian Davis]

[Text] CANBERRA. — The Federal Government will make passports harder to get in an effort to crack down on the use of false passports by drug syndicates.

Passport applicants will be required to produce more proof of identity than required now, and the Department of Immigration and the Federal police will check identity than required now, and obtained passports have been used in big drug rackets including the Mr Asia syndicate.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr Street, yesterday announced the increased checks on passport applicants. He said that a management consultant would be hired by the Government to "review the security aspects of passport issue and control, particularly as they relate to the establishment of identity".

The new measures are expected to cause delays in the issuing of passports. Mr Street said that while some genuine applicants may be slightly inconvenienced he hoped most people would accept the checks as necessary in the national interest.

In the Mr Asia drug trial in Britain it was revealed that one member of the syndicate, Errol Hinckman, got an Australian passport by claiming to be a person whose name he took from a gravestone. He applied for the person's birth certificate, then presented the certificate and received a passport.

Evidence was also given in the trial that the syndicate head, Terrence Clark, used blank birth certificate forms to produce forged birth certificates which were used to get passports.

The Drugs Royal Commission, chaired by Mr Justice Williams, recommended tightening passport requirements.

The partner of the failed Nugan Hand merchant bank, Michael Hand, assumed the identity of a Sydney butcher and obtained a passport in his name, without the butcher being aware.

Mr Street said the new procedures would include requirements of proof of identity as well as a birth certificate. The identity would be checked against electoral rolls and other records. The department would have direct contact by phone or mail with the applicant and the person certifying the applicant's identity.

He said that the Government was considering further measures.

CSO: 5000/7531

AUSTRALIA

BRIEFS

PRISON DRUG PROBLEM--Sydney.--Prisoners at Sydney's Parramatta Jail were locked in their cells last night and will stay there for at least two days while prison officers search for weapons and drugs. After a year of violence, drug and gun hauls and continuous allegations of an organised drug network, the New South Wales Government decided yesterday to withdraw several privileges and to review all other freedoms in the jail. The lock-up at Sydney's maximum security jail comes after 19-year-old Peter Thomas was found strangled under his bed on Monday afternoon. Thomas was the fourth murder victim in the jail in 10 months. The killing has been linked with the jail's drug network. The Minister for Corrective Services, Mr Jackson, said yesterday: "The indications are that certain prisoners have control of the jail and other inmates won't talk because they fear for their lives." The search for weapons and drugs will last at least two days. All furnishings, including cupboards and curtains, in which contraband can be concealed, will be removed. [Excerpt] [Melbourne THE AGE in English 6 Jan 82 pp 1, 3]

ITALIAN DRUG PROBLEM--All but 16 of the 130 alleged Calabrian Mafia members detained since early last year in Locri, Calabria, have now been released. And the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs is seen as being partly responsible. Several of them were suspected of links with drug growing at Griffith. However, despite the investigating magistrate's request to the Italian Embassy in Canberra for an authenticated copy of the Woodward Report, it did not arrive in time for its sections on Griffith-Calabria drug links to be used as evidence. The First Secretary of the Italian Embassy in Canberra, Dr Giancarlo Izzo, said yesterday the embassy had made a request to the Department of Foreign Affairs for a copy of the Woodward Report in July or August last year. No response had been received from the department. [Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 6 Jan 82 p 3]

QUEENSLAND COCAINE ARREST--Police on Queensland's Gold Coast have seized cocaine worth \$1 million. Detectives took possession of the drug, and more than \$6000 in cash, in a raid on a house in Surfers Paradise. Phillip Issam Abdi, 31, was arrested at Coolangatta Airport on Monday. Abdi, a Gold Coast restaurateur, appeared before the Southport Magistrates Court yesterday on charges of having possessed and trafficked in a dangerous drug. [Canberra THE AUSTRALIAN in English 7 Jan 82 p 3]

CSO: 5300/7531

BANGLADESH

BRIEFS

CHITTAGONG OPIUM SEIZURE--Dacca, 3 Mar (AFP)--Customs officials in the port city of Chittagong have discovered 17.2 kilograms (38 lbs) of opium, valued at more than \$600,000, in a cargo ship, it was reported here today. Reports said the ship belonging to Bangladesh's national flag carrier "Shipping Corporation" was also carrying huge quantities of unauthorised electronic goods and cosmetics worth thousands of dollars. According to the reports, the same ship was detained in a port in the United States on 8 November when U.S. customs officials found more than 9.5 kilos (21 pounds) of hashish and 26 kilos (58 pounds) of opium. The ship, "Banglar Maya," sailed to Chittagong on Monday from New York after calling at Karachi in Pakistan and Tuticorin in India, customs officials were quoted as saying. [Text] [BK050745 Hong Kong AFP in English 1631 GMT 3 Mar 82]

CSO: 5300/5667

BURMA

BRIEFS

OPIUM SEIZURE IN KATHA--Under the Katha Township opium suppression campaign, Katha Township People's Council, Kyandaw Ward People's Council and armed forces members at about midnight on 31 January laid in wait near Kyandaw Village. They later arrested Sai Nan together with 72 packages of opium, each weighing 1 viss [3.6 pounds], and one packet of opium weighing half a viss. The other gang members transporting the opium fled. Later, following a testimony given by Sai Nan, 12 more packages of opium, each weighing 1 viss, were uncovered buried underground near a haystack near Kyandaw creek. [BK050745 Rangoon LOKTHA PYEITHU NEZIN in Burmese 18 Feb 82 p 5]

OPIUM SEIZED ON TRAIN--Lashio Railways police on 15 February boarded the Lashio-Mandalay Train No 132 at Hsipaw station and searched the bedroll of Ma Chan Wan of No 4 Aryondaw Ward, Lashio. The search uncovered two packages of raw opium weighing 2 viss. Hsipaw people's police station has filed charges against Ma Chan Wan. [BK050745 Rangoon MYANMA ALIN in Burmese 24 Feb 82 p 4]

CSO: 5300/5667

HONG KONG

HONG KONG MAY BECOME CENTER FOR NARCOTIC EXPORT

Rangoon THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 19 Feb 82 p 6

[Text]

**HONG KONG, 17 Feb—A senior Hong Kong customs officer has expressed concern that this British colony might again become a centre for narcotics exports after enjoying a drug-free status for more than eight years.**

K S Tong, Chief of the Customs Investigation Bureau, said yesterday that the volume of drugs seized here last year rose by 25 per cent over 1980.

The bumper harvest in Asia's producing area had brought down the prices of narcotics and caused traffickers to work out new smuggling tactics, Tong said.

"For many years," he said, "Hong Kong has been a place which did not have drug exports. However, the big seizures last year at the (Kaitak) Airport from two Europe-bound passengers has once again put Hong Kong into disrepute," he said.

He said that in the first case, police seized 1.5 kilos of heroin in three salted fish belonging to a woman. Later in the year,

customs officers confiscated 1.53 kilos of heroin from the luggage of man who was about to leave for Amsterdam.

"Traffickers have been known to be using diversified-route methods to smuggle narcotics into Hong Kong via the Philippines, Taiwan and Macao, and some other neighbouring areas as transit ports," Tong said.

However, he said that until last year, there had been no reports since 1973 of drugs being smuggled through the colony to other countries.

He said that following the bumper harvest, the wholesale price of black market raw opium in the colony had dropped by 12 per cent from 1980.

CSO: 5300/4924

INDIA

AID IN REDUCTION OF OPIUM STOCKPILE SEEN

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 15 Feb 82 p 7

[Text]

VIENNA, Feb 14 (PTI)—India, the largest producer of opium legally, expects to get international assistance in reducing its accumulated stocks due to over-supply in the world market.

The Indian delegation to the seventh special session of UN Commission on Narcotic Drugs here led by Mr B B Gujral, Additional Secretary, Department of Revenue, has returned with this optimism. Delegation sources felt confident India would be able to bring down its stocks this year.

While India produces 800 to 1,000 tonnes of raw opium, of which 80 per cent is exported, the over-supply situation has arisen from the emergence of Australia as supplier of poppy straw as well as a big rise in illicit production and black market of opium and products last year.

Although there was some resistance in the 30-member commission, India's case was accepted even by Australia, which paved the way for a consensus resolution on supply and demand, sources said.

Mr M M Bhatnagar, Narcotics Commissioner and India's alter-

nate representative to the commission, told PTI that the situation in Afghanistan and Iran had turned India into a major transit point for narcotic drugs.

Last year alone about a tonne of opium was seized on the India-Pakistan border when it was being smuggled. The problem was being tackled by the Indian authorities.

He deprecated the deliberate attempt made in certain quarters in the West to present that drug scene in India was beyond control. A research study made at the Chandigarh Institute of Medical Sciences was published with distortion.

He had made available a copy of the study to the United Nations division of narcotic drugs so that it would have a correct picture before it.

The commission, during its five-day session here, considered proposals for scheduling and rescheduling drugs, the report of the International Narcotics Control Board, a special report of the board on the demand and supply of opiates for medical and scientific needs, as well as a programme of strategy for drug control.

CSO: 5300/7021



INDIA

BRIEFS

HEROIN SEIZED, SYNDICATE SMASHED--New Delhi, 3 Mar (AFP)--Four foreign nationals, three Afghans and an Australian, were arrested by officials of the Narcotics Branch of the Central Bureau of Investigations (CBI) from a house in New Delhi south district who seized one kilogramme (2.2 lbs) of heroin worth over 300,000 rupees (\$37,500), PTI News Agency reported today. CBI sources said narcotics detectives moved into the house hired by Afghan gnag leader, Abdul Ghani, after a week-long surveillance and seized the contraband. The two Afghan nationals and the Australian were used as courriers in the heroin smuggling racket which had spread its tentacles from illicit heroin factories in Afghanistan through Pakistan into India, CBI sources said. Meanwhile, police in Gaziabad, about 30 kms (18 miles) from here, in Uttar Pradesh, today claimed to have smashed a syndicate of narcotics smugglers operating in northern India after arresting a member and seizing 46 kilogram of charas (marijuana), PTI reports said. The "smuggling king" behind the racket employed a fleet of vehicles to transport marijuana and opium from Nepal and other places in Uttar Pradesh. [Text] [BK050745 Hong Kong AFP in English 1510 GMT 3 Mar 82]

HEROIN SMUGGLER ARRESTED--Heroin worth more than Rs 3 lakh was recovered by the Palam police from a London-bound British national on Sunday. According to a spokesman, the heroin, weighing about 400 grams was found concealed in the accused John Davis' underwear. It was packed in small plastic packets. The contraband was detected during the security check. During the frisking, a police official found that Davis had concealed some packets in his underwear, and after some hesitation, he handed over the three packets containing the heroin. Davis has been remanded to judicial custody for a week. Police are trying to ascertain the source of its procurement. [New Delhi PATRIOT in English 16 Feb 82 p 10]

CSO: 5300/7020

PAKISTAN

GOLDEN CRESCENT BRINGS HEROIN SMUGGLING ALARM

Colombo THE ISLAND in English 26 Feb 82 p 6

[Article by Anthony Hyman]

[Text]

Pakistan has appealed for massive international aid to fight drug smuggling. The problem is huge. In recent years the wild borderland region between Iran, Pakistan and Afghanistan has surpassed "The Golden Triangle" region of Indo-China as a source of opium for world markets. They call it "The Golden Crescent". Alarming, a heroin industry is now emerging as well.

In Pakistan's border regions, smuggling is a way of life. The Pathans and Baluchis become smugglers almost as naturally as people in the Western World become factory workers or clerks. The mountainous, semi-desert regions between Iran, Pakistan and Afghanistan, have little natural wealth, and very few factories, offices or fertile agricultural land.

In vast stretches of unguarded borderland almost the only viable occupation is smuggling, dealing in imported goods free of heavy State duties, or smuggling out the opium produced in abundance by local farmers.

And drugs are only a part of the smuggling scene. An enormous range of consumer goods from Japan, Western Europe and the US has long come into Pakistan and Iran, often via Dubai, smuggling capital of the Gulf.

This smuggling trade, worth hundreds of millions of dollars a year, is in such items as electrical goods watches, US and British cigarettes, Scotch whisky, foreign cloth, auto spare parts and tyres.

Everyday items of glass, China and plastic from abroad abound in smuggling centres, as well as more expensive items. At Nushki, west of Quetta (capital of Pakistan's Baluchistan province), goods of all description are readily available.

The last three years have favoured an expansion of smuggling. The Iranian Revolution rendered border checkpoints more or less ineffective. Afghanistan's long borders were left virtually open when war developed there.

Even Pakistan, though not in revolution like Iran or under foreign occupation like Afghanistan, has serious border policing gaps. None of the three governments has proved successful in trying to curb smuggling. Low pay for state officials makes bribery and corruption by wealthy smugglers a temptation many cannot resist.

There are other reasons for failure. Baluchistan's very size—it is larger than Italy—presents real problems for patrols of Customs officials or Coast Guards, who are thin on the ground. Smugglers are often better armed than state forces—and better acquainted with the terrain.

The Pakistani Government also recognises the importance of smuggling as the biggest employer and sources of income for many rural areas. It has always tolerated a degree of illegal activity and loss of state income, rather than risk political instability in sensitive border regions.

The entire border region between

Iran, Pakistan and Afghanistan is among the poorest and least developed part of each country.

The local population is still mainly tribal, many of them nomads, living between their villages and mountain pastures for their flocks.

They are of independent mind, often armed, determined to keep free of central interference and to defend what they regard as their fixed right to make a living as smugglers or producers of opium.

Some experts claim that up to 1,000 tons of opium from "The Golden Crescent" are smuggled out of Pakistan and Afghanistan each year on to world markets in the Middle East, Europe and the US.

Some two-thirds of its originates in Pakistan. Highland tribesmen in Pathan or Baluch areas can produce opium with a 14 percent morphine content—not far below the prized opium from Turkey and Afghanistan.

Heroin, the deadly sedative drug prepared from morphine was until recently, virtually unknown in Pakistan's tribal belt. Now a heroin industry for export, based in Pakistan's North West Frontier Province, has been created with the technical help of experts from European centres, where big international drugs syndicates operate.

The gigantic potential refits from drug smuggling from "The Golden Crescent" must continue to attract international crime syndicates because business can be done in the relative safety of tribally-governed parts of Pakistan. All this means steadily worsening drugs addiction in the Middle East, Europe and the US.

The Pakistani Government's request for international aid to fight smuggling only deals with a part of the problem. Opium and heroin exports are likely to continue growing, even with more thorough checks at Karachi or other ports. The problem has to be tackled at root—that is, at production level.

Narcotics experts are convinced measure have to be taken at the poppy fields if lasting success is to be achieved. The sources will have to be cut off by substituting other cash crops for opium—by far the best paying crop for peasant farmers.

Such plans to persuade, or force, rural communities to switch from opium production require large scale finance. Farmers have to be compensated and the changeover supervised.

What is more, government have to be determined to cooperate in what is bound to be an unpopular policy with their rural population.

CSO: 5300/4924

PAKISTAN

OVER 70 KILOGRAMS OF HEROIN SEIZED, WORTH 1 BILLION RUPEES

Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 20 Feb 82 p 1

[Text] Peshawar, Feb 19--About 70 kilograms of heroin, worth about 100 crore in the international market was today seized by the Customs authorities in an operation on the D.I. Khan-Tank Road.

Customs sources said here today that the seizure was made by the D.I. Khan Anti-Smuggling Mobile Squad from a truck which was overpowered after a hot chase.

The heroin was artfully concealed in the secret cavities of the truck which was recovered after a thorough search of the vehicle.

The driver and cleaner of the truck, namely Sardar Khan and Qayyum Khan, belonging to Khyber Agency, have been arrested. The truck No KT-1073 has also been impounded, Collector Jehagir Khan said, although the local market value of the seized heroin was estimated at Rs. 50 lakh, yet it would have shot up to over Rs. 100 crore in the international market.

A team comprising senior officials has been deputed to carry out in-depth investigations of the seizure which may lead to the disclosure of useful information about the activities of the narcotic smugglers.

Today's seizure was the second major haul of heroin in the province during the week.

The Customs Intelligence Wing had earlier confiscated 80 kilograms of heroin on Feb. 12.

Mr Jehangir Khan said that more special squads were being deputed to curb smuggling.

The teams which have the power of taking on-the-spot action were part of a vigorous campaign launched by the Customs to check smuggling, Mr Jehangir added.

CSO: 5300/5660

PAKISTAN

BRIEFS

MORE HASHISH SEIZED--On the third day of rummaging of mv 'Kaptai' at East Wharf, the Directorate of Customs Intelligence and Investigation recovered 321 kilograms of high grade hashish bringing the total of seized hashish to 356 kilos on Monday. The contraband was cleverly concealed in the walls of Crew Mess while 35 kilos recovered on Saturday night were found from the walls of Petty Officers Mess. Arrest of at least three crew members were reported last night, while a city-wide search is on for others. Mr S.T.R. Zaidi, director of the DCI and I, said "it was a very bit haul aboard a cargo ship. We are trying to establish how such a big consignment (over nine maunds) could be boarded and then concealed so cleverly. Meanwhile, the ship which was scheduled to leave for a German port on Monday has been detained pending investigations. [Text] [Karachi DAWN in English 23 Feb 82 p 12]

HASHISH SEIZED FROM SHIP--The Directorate of Customs Intelligence and Investigation have recovered 35 kilograms of high-grade hashish from the Europe-bound vessel m.v. Kaptai in a raid Saturday night. Mr Mansoor Iqbal, Superintendent of Customs told newsmen aboard the ship, belonging to the Pakistan National Shipping Corporation (PNSC) that on a tip-off by the Customs informers, 35 packets of highly refined "export quality" hashish worth over Rs 17 lakh in the European streets were recovered from the cavity of a wall of the ship. The drug was concealed very artfully in a common place in the Petty Officers mess to escape suspicion. The Customs intelligence and investigation squad led by Superintendent Khurshid Ali Khan rummaged almost all the sections of the ship before successfully laying hand on the contraband drug. The Customs got suspicious on noticing false ceiling and fresh coat of paint in the Petty Officers mess. The false ceiling and other chip-board covering the concealed drug were removed and the hashish was recovered. No arrest has so far been made in this connection. However, the Customs believed it was the work of more than one person from among the crew. They expect to lay their hands on the culprits before the ship sails off. APP. [Text] [Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 22 Feb 82 p 5]

DRUG HAUL IN KARACHI--In a city-wide crackdown on anti-social elements the martial law [ML] authorities, police, customs and excise rounded up 74 persons including a city mill-owner and a gold smuggler during the last 24 hours. In a surprise raid on the narcotic den of Absconding Saifur Rahman, alias Safoora, in Wahid Colony, North Nazimabad, jointly launched by ML authorities and police force, a large quantity of narcotics and arms etc. were recovered. They recovered 32,500 kilograms of charas, and 5,500 kgs of opium. Excise police (south) reported arrests of Wali Khan, Juma Gul, Mir Hashim and Zahir Khan following seizure of 120 kilograms of hashish from a Toyota car (326-063) and from the embankment of Clifton Beach, where it was buried for 'illegal export' to a European country. [GF051049 Karachi DAWN in English 3 Mar 82 p 1]

OPIUM SEIZED FROM SHIP--Customs Anti-Smuggling Organisation recovered and seized 94 and a half pounds of contraband opium worth about Rs. 1.5 million in local market from a foreign flag ship docked at East Wharf, on Sunday. Cook A.B. Jimmy, a Phillipino, was booked for drug smuggling and two others detained for questioning while search for local connections' is on. The opium-yielding vessel MV "New Lark" has been detained pending further rummaging. It was scheduled to leave for Muscat with general cargo on her way to a European country, it was stated. The opium was recovered after two days of hectic rummaging by the Customs from a 3-feet deep oil-drainage place which was noticed covered with wooden-planks. The opium was found dumped after the oil was drained out duly concealed in 23 Cellophane paper bags in the oil drain of the ship. [Karachi DAWN in English 1 Mar 82 p 10]

CSO: 5300/5671

PHILIPPINES

BRIEFS

REVISED DANGEROUS DRUGS ACT--President Marcos has signed into law the revised dangerous drugs act. The law raises the penalties for possession and trafficking of illegal drugs. The president signed it in the presence of ranking leaders of the Batasan, the military and the cabinet. Shortly after the signing, Philippine Constabulary [PC] Chief Fidel Ramos ordered the increase of personnel and funding support for all PC antinarcotics units in the country. The new law is expected to be a big deterrent to drug abuse. The new law strengthens the government's campaign against drug abuse. It imposes heavy penalties for violators. Unauthorized possession of marijuana is punishable by imprisonment of 6 to 12 years and a fine of 6,000 to 12,000 pesos. Illegal possession of narcotics is punishable by imprisonment of 12 to 20 years and a fine of 12,000 to 20,000 pesos. Military and government personnel convicted of violating the law may be jailed for 12 to 14 years and fined 10,000 to 20,000 pesos as well as banned perpetually from holding public office. Cultivation of marijuana and similar plants is punishable by 14 years to life imprisonment and a fine of 20,000 to 30,000 pesos. President Marcos has certified to the urgency of the dangerous drugs act in view of the dangers posed by prohibited drugs. Last year nearly half a million marijuana seedlings were uprooted and destroyed in 249 cultivation sites discovered in 50 provinces. [Text] [HK030255 Manila Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 2 Mar 82]

CSO: 5300/5658

SRI LANKA

HAVEN FOR HARD DRUGS

Colombo SUN in English 23 Feb 82 p 1

[Article by Ranil Weerasinghe]

[Text]

The recent crackdown on the cultivation and illegal export of cannabis has resulted in local narcotics rings turning to trafficking in harder drugs.

Members of these rings who have massive sums of black money and international connections in this illegal trade, are said to have found that the smuggling of hard drugs such as cocaine, heroin and hashish is more lucrative than the smuggling of the bulkier cannabis.

Intelligence reports indicate that the Narcotics Bureau although exposing an attempt to set up a heroin processing factory in Hikkaduwa, had only revealed the tip of the iceberg and that there are similar factories operating in various parts of the country.

Foreign narcotics officials have pointed out that the equipment needed for refining opium to produce heroin could be set up even in a garage and that there is a likelihood of international traffickers shifting their area of operations to Sri Lanka.

This prospect has been heightened after India, which had been a haven for rings indulging in the collection and trafficking of narcotics, tightened its enforcement.

Sri Lanka which is found to be getting a steady flow of opium with a good cover for narcotics carriers among the thousands of tourists, is now considered one of the few countries in this region which could serve as a base for heroin production. Police believe that this may be the reason why there is so much of a particular type of heroin easily available in the local market.

Defence Ministry sources told 'SUN' that the Narcotics Bureau with its limited resources had no chance of combating this situation particularly if the operations were based in remote areas in the north and east.

Smuggling rings in the north, these sources said, could easily bring in large quantities of opium from India, and this, refined into heroin could then be taken out to various feeding points in the western world.

CSO: 5300/4924



THAILAND

KRIANGSAK INTERVIEWED ON TIES WITH DRUG KINGPINS

Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 28 Jan 82 p 3

[Interview with General Kriangsak Chamanan, the Head of the National Democracy Party and Former Prime Minister; date and place not specified]

[Text] [Question] There have been news stories implying that you have been involved with Khun Sa. Would you give us some of your views on this?

[Answer] Concerning the matter of Khun Sa, I have not....Let me change what I was going to say. The minority group policy set forth by the National Security Council in order to protect the interests of Thailand is that we do not want to allow foreign forces to enter the country. The entry of foreign forces is considered to be dangerous for the country. This was the policy of the National Security Council and we followed this policy. As for myself, my duties did not involve me with Khun Sa in any way. The newspapers have slanderously said that I have been involved with Khun Sa in matters concerning opium. I categorically deny this. If anyone plays with me, I will sue them. And if I had any contact with Khun Sa as the newspapers say, I am sorry.

Concerning this, you can go investigate things for yourself. Whatever was done cannot be kept secret. And if you do not believe that I carried on suppression operations, you can go ask Phao Sarasin himself what I did. I will tell you what I did. During the time I was supreme commander and prime minister, I carried on suppression operations resolutely and there was cooperation with Burma.

All of you probably remember the incident of the helicopter that got lost in Burma and that necessitated negotiations during a major suppression operation.

After that, news reports indicated that suppression operations declined. This is true. In addition, because of the many political events, we did not have a chance [to conduct suppression operations]. At present, the government is free and will probably do something to show the world that we are not sitting by idly. During the period I was in power, we carried on suppression operations all the time.

If you want to know things, I would like to clear myself of the things printed by the newspapers.

[Question] Many people misunderstand and say that when you were in power you did not carry on suppression operations.

[Answer] There were suppression operations during that period. We had to solve the problems one by one. He did not live in the country. We drove him out of the country in order to solve the problem. When he left, this became the problem of another country, which had to solve the problem itself or cooperate in solving it. But if he had entered our country [again], we would have had to expel him. After he was driven out, what should we have done? Should we have sent forces to carry on suppression operations in Burma? We had to see what would keep peace in the country. The important thing was not to allow him to produce opium and make heroin in our country. By ourselves, we could not solve this great problem. This was an international problem that required further action. Concerning the production areas in the Golden Triangle, we closed all the doors.

Now, whoever wants to do this cannot be caught. But in these circles it is known who is involved and if people come and engage in activities in our country, we can stop them. When I was in office, I made investigations and carried on suppression operations. We moved the Meo out of the mountains. As I have stated, we obtained helicopters from the United States. Those that we received each year were always used for suppression operations and were turned over to the police. We carried out major suppression operations during the time I was prime minister.

[Question] When you were in office, did Khun Sa make contact and ask to hold discussions?

[Answer] My duties did not involve me with Khun Sa. My duties were concerned with Supreme Command Headquarters policies for demobilizing the remnant KMT forces in Thailand and for suppressing the transport of opium. That task was completed and they took up other occupations instead of transporting opium from Burma into Thailand. Now, Supreme Command Headquarters has provided jobs for them and normally they cultivate 7-8 million tea plants. They grow new varieties of tea and there are tea production factories so that they can make a living cooperatively. Besides this, they grow apples, pears, strawberries, coffee and lichees and engage in other occupations. Also, they have been entrusted with doing afforestation work for the government.

Some newspapers have printed stories saying that I built a house in the mountains there. This is not true!

[Question] And what about the 93rd Division?

[Answer] It was at Mae Salong [under] General Tuan. The 3rd Army, the 5th Army under General Li and the 93rd Division all returned long ago. There are no [KMT] armies now. These are just ordinary people now.

[Question] Did they build a house for you at Mae Salong?

[Answer] [They did this] out of respect for what I had done in helping them to have occupations in accord with the policies of the Security Council, which ordered me to carry out tasks for 20 years. And at present they have occupations and can support themselves.

[Question] At that time, did you respond to the policies of the government or the Security Council?

[Answer] To both the government and the Security Council. And now, more than 80 percent of the work has been completed. I wanted to build a pavilion and donate it as a platform which I could use to inspect the forests they had planted. But out of respect, General Tuan built a guest house in memory of the things that I had done for them. I stayed there once when I went to inspect things. With good intentions and to honor me, they built a round-shaped cement pavilion about 1 wa [1 wa equals 2 yards] in diameter. This was nicer than what I had planned. Concerning that house, they built that for themselves and only used my name. After I left the military, I never stayed there and never got involved. They named the house Chamanan in remembrance of me.

We tried to find out whether he was engaged in opium trafficking. When General Tuan died, he owed 1,800,000 baht which he had borrowed to take care of his soldiers. This shows that, concerning the charge that he was engaged in transporting opium, which is the feeling of people in general, he had in fact stopped as we wanted. I remember that when opium was burned during that period, he burned 28 tons. As far as I remember, few United Nations committee members or experts came to inspect this. The burning took place at the military base in Chiang Mai Province. I was involved with this KMT group that was admitted by the government but that could not go anywhere.

As for Khun Sa, my duties did not involve me with him because we were not allowed to become involved with this minority group. Just because he was an enemy of the Burmese government and was forced out does not mean that he could come and use our country as a base. This was an internal affair that they had to settle themselves.

Concerning solving the problems facing our country, new problems have continually arisen. There are the Kampuchean and Lao problems and the problems that affect Burma. We have not started wars on all fronts. But there [is fighting] in the south, in the east and in Laos. We must carefully discuss policies for maintaining the security of the country. As for what he [Prem] has done, I believe that these are correct policies. First, we do not want [foreign] troops in the country. Second, concerning those who have married and formed families, most of whom are Thai, we have acted in a humanitarian manner and allowed them to stay.

I have never been to Ban Hin Taek. You must ask someone who has been there. There is a squad of border patrol police stationed there. Schools and roads have been built. I once questioned why those people whom the Security Council wanted to accept did not build roads so that it would be easier for us to go manage things and promote agriculture. You should go and see the road to

Ban Hin Taek. I have never been there but I know there is a school there and the school sign is a Thai sign. This is recognized as a Thai village. Occupations have been promoted. Supreme Command Headquarters is not involved with any of this.

As for one time that I was involved with Khun Sa, when he entered the country in 1978, I sent BK04 to tell him to leave and he left. Previously, he entered occasionally but his family was still living here and so he had to come see them at times.

Another time that I was involved with him was when I was ordered by Prime Minister Sanya, through Air Chief Marshal Thawee, to go bring back the Russian doctors that Khun Sa had captured so they could be returned to Russia. I tried for a long time. It took me 9 months to get the first one released and 14 months to get the other one released. Both were returned to the Soviet Union safely. The Soviet Union appealed to our government and I carried this out.

[Question] Later on, Khun Sa had great influence. He was engaged in heroin trafficking and he had many weapons.

[Answer] I do not know anything about this. I did not have any relations with him. If you want information about this, you should go talk to Phao [Sarasin]. He can tell you how much influence Khun Sa had and what he did.

[Question] Did you ever have an opportunity to meet Khun Sa?

[Answer] I once met Khun Saeng, who is Khun Sa's uncle. But I have never met Khun Sa. [Khun Saeng] is still alive. I met him when I went to get the Russians out.

[Question] What do you think the situation will be like now. He has threatened to respond 10-fold to any act against him.

[Answer] He is boasting. Forces are not stationed there but the people of Chiang Rai are.

[Question] What is your view about this suppression operation being a real attempt to suppress him?

[Answer] He must be suppressed. If he has forces, they must be suppressed. I agree. We are conducting suppression operations in our own territory. We once asked for cooperation but there were a few minor problems with Burma.

[Question] There are only a few people. Why has the Burmese government had to reshuffle the government two or three times.? It has still not been able to suppress him.

[Answer] The terrain is very difficult. Khun Sa and his group are cunning and it is their territory.

[Question] There is criticism to the effect that we acted on Burma's behalf in this suppression operation.

[Answer] Concerning this, I do not know how they contacted the United States or Burma but the suppression of narcotics is essential.

This can be looked at in two ways. Opium can destroy the world. If they acted seriously, I support this. Forceful suppression operations must be carried out, particularly against their forces. Regardless of who ordered that they be suppressed, I think this was correct. When I was in office, bombs were dropped on their forces too and armed helicopters were sent to fire on those transporting opium.

Concerning talking about these problems, if I talk about them myself, people will say that I am trying to exonerate myself. To clear me, you should go talk to those responsible for suppression operations and ask them whether I was connected in any way with opium trafficking or whether I really carried on suppression operations. Smearing others for political gain is natural. Nonetheless, if anyone does something like this, I will take legal action immediately.

[Question] Concerning the weapons that were seized, where do you think they obtained them?

[Answer] I do not know how long they have been gathering them. From what I saw on television, they had both old and new weapons. I saw an old machine gun. There were M79s and M16s. The rest were all old weapons. It is my understanding that they obtained these weapons in battles and that they were kept at Ban Hin Taek. However, this should not be ignored. [People] cannot be allowed to have such rifles and weapons in Thailand.

11943

CSO: 5300/5640

THAILAND

COMMENTARIES VOICE QUESTIONS OVER ANTI-SUA OPERATIONS

U.S. Connection Cited

Bangkok TAWAN SIAM in Thai 29 Jan 82 p 5

[Phachon Phinthu column]

[Text] If you asked me how I felt about the suppression of Khun Sa's armed forces who established a base in our country, resulting in a clash in which soldiers of ours were killed, regardless of the side, I would answer sincerely that "I am deeply sorry that we had to sacrifice the lives of our soldiers since we should not have had to lose people like this."

We suffered such losses because of the insanity of the "big shots" and people's ineffectiveness.

I certainly do not believe those people who say that this suppression operation had nothing to do with the visit by important relatives (whose I don't know) from the United States. Because if this suppression operation was carried out without anyone giving their opinions or encouragement in order to exchange various proposals, we should have carried out suppression operations long ago.

But we ignored matters for a long time until the once small forces grew into a village having even a swimming pool. What was the reason for this?

Lets look back in time. Formerly, how important was Khun Sa? How many important politicians, military officers and police officers did he have close ties with? I too don't know whom he had secret ties with.

Yes, if it is thought that the free forces that have assembled in our country must all be suppressed, then the Free Karens, Free Mons, Laos, Kampuchians, Free Burmese and various minority groups living in Thailand should all be suppressed.

Would it be good to start wars all throughout the country? Why? Why don't we use these groups in a way that benefits the country? When we want to do something in our country, why do we have to tie ourselves to other countries, particularly the United States? Are we a colony that must follow orders?

I think it would be highly fitting if we formed relations with these minority groups. Most of these minority groups know the terrain very well and could provide information, or obtain information, that would be of great use to us. If we support them covertly and, with proper reasons, reach an agreement to limit their forces and weapons, they can serve as armed forces to block outside forces, or be "buffer states" as they say. But instead we have created enemies all around us.

And will we have to lose more men and weapons, almost everything, in order to carry on such suppression operations endlessly just to gain face with foreign countries? If this is the case, I feel that, soon, people from Bangkok who visit the north or the northeast will have to surrender their identity cards and carry passports instead.

'Bin Dieo' Comments

Bangkok TAWAN SIAM in Thai 29 Jan 82 p 5

[Bin Dieo column by Chaiya Bansuwan]

[Text] I did not stop over in Chiang Mai for 2 nights to help the border patrol police attack Khun Sa's Ban Hin Taek. I went to spend my Chinese New Year's holiday there.

In Chiang Mai there were stories about Khun Sa, the heroin kingpin who was under heavy attack. They said that this Khun Sa has influence all over the north and that he owns houses worth several million baht in Chiang Mai and Bangkok. On certain days, Khun Sa comes into Chiang Mai and goes dancing at the Blue Moon and Honey nightclubs. After he finishes dancing, he gets a massage.

Recently, Cho Wen Fa gave a concert at the Ambassador Hotel in Bangkok. It is said that Khun Sa sat in the front row. He wanted to come see Wi An An's show at the Dusit Thani Hotel too but had to miss it because of the attack by the border patrol police.

People say that there are several hundred government officials in the north who are paid by both the government and by Khun Sa. I cannot swear to the truth of this. They told me this and I am simply repeating it.

Concerning this attack by the border patrol police, they say that Khun Sa was caught unaware while watching the program "Pak Sok" on video tape. While he was engrossed in this program, police suddenly rushed in. Khun Sa did not have time to take any of his possessions but had to flee immediately. The police seized many items.

They seized two to three color television sets and many video cassettes. The police have viewed these. Among them were Sanoh Noi Ruong Ngam, Laksanawong and Dui Pik Khong Rak and two to three pornographic films, including Secrets In a Convent, the Nun Gathers Mushrooms and the Destruction of Mae Yai Cave (his son-in-law was certainly the star in these latter films).

At Khun Sa's house there, there were many items for entertainment and even a swimming pool that is more modern than that at the Department of Physical Education. There was a stereo tape player and [tapes of] the songs "The One In My Heart" and "Ask Your Heart First." It seems that Khun Sa was very modern. But the prettiest song and the best one to dance disco to was "Khun Sa One-Half, the Thai Police One-Half." This was an abusive song (it was probably made during the period he transported opium through Thailand a long time ago).

People also said that one of our former prime ministers was once very close to Khun Sa. But I cannot guess who this might be since we have had many prime ministers. It might have been Phraya Manoprakorn Nitithada, the first prime minister of Thailand, or Mr Khuang Aphaiwong. Who Can Say?

Now, Khun Sa has fled and the police have not been able to catch him. The only people caught were his underlings, such as Khun Suai and Khun Suak. They first refused to talk to the police except to shout "Phang Nae, Phang Nae." At first the police thought that they were speaking in Haw Chinese and spent half a day trying to figure out what this meant. But later, these two Haw Chinese probably got fed up and said that they were not using code but were speaking Thai.

"Destroyed. What was destroyed?" asked the border patrol police.

"The Prachathipat Party! You live in Bangkok and don't know this? Even those living in Ban Hin Taek know this. You are so dumb!" said the two Haw Chinese abusively.

Concerning this attack on Ban Hin Taek, they said that Khun Sa suffered a terrible blow because 10 tons of heroin was destroyed. Khun Sa was making preparations to sell this heroin during the 200-year Ratanakosin celebrations when it was destroyed and so he suffered a terrible blow.

Khun Sa has not fled far. He is probably in hiding somewhere around Ban Hin Taek. When our border patrol police withdraw, he will probably return and set up a new heroin refinery and continue to ship heroin through Thailand to the outside world just as before.

There is only one way to completely suppress and eradicate poppy cultivation and heroin refining in that area and that is for the Thai army to station a division in Ban Hin Taek permanently.

But this should be thought about carefully too because if it turns out that our own division cultivates poppy and produces heroin in place of Khun Sa, General Prayut Charumani will be very depressed.

A border patrol police official who [took part in] seizing Ban Hin Taek said that he saw one man fleeing right behind Khun Sa who resembled Police Colonel Niran Withayawutikun. But this police official could not confirm that it was Colonel Niran for sure. He claimed to have a cataract in his eye which prevents him from seeing clearly.



A secret agent reported that Khun Sa secretly went and watched the elephant festival at Kilometer 25 at the Don Muang curve. Police officials went and snooped around and some of them quietly asked the ticket seller if he had seen Khun Sa. "There is no Khun Sa here; only a Khun So," shouted back the ticket seller. The police left.

#### RTG Links With Minorities, Traffickers

Bangkok BAN MUANG in Thai 28 Jan 82 p 5

[Da Mo Lo column]

[Text] I wrote about the Khun Sa affair yesterday but it seems that what I wrote was not clear. That is, I was unable to clarify things concerning the following question: "What did the Thai government do that allowed Khun Sa to establish an army, equal in size to an army corps, in Thailand?"

To suppress him, bombs and border patrol police had to be used.

"This is because some of our people were involved with Khun Sa, isn't that right?"

Concerning this question, I do not have any data. I will instead provide some information about the first question in honor of the Thai police and in honor of Thailand, which has the bad reputation of being the largest narcotics exporting country in the world.

Khun Sa is the leader of a minority group that claims that it is waging a struggle against the Burmese government in order to win independence for the Shans. At present the size of their (regular) armed forces is approximately 2,000 men. And they can mobilize another 10,000 men or more.

Their real source of income is opium from the Golden Triangle, a place known throughout the world.

National liberation and opium trafficking are the national liberation funds of Khun Sa, who has settled down along the border between Thailand and Burma. When Burma carries on suppression operations, he flees into Thailand and Burma cannot do anything. And when Thailand carries on a suppression drive, Khun Sa flees to Burma and Thailand is powerless to do anything. This is because there is an international law prohibiting officials from one country from pursuing criminals across the border without permission.

Those of you who frequently watch American cowboy movies will understand since when the county sheriff tries to catch the criminal, the criminal flees into Mexico. The sheriff can only watch in frustration while the criminal makes faces at him from across the border.

Concerning this international law, I do not know what has happened. Governments throughout the world are very strict about this. If officials from one country cross the border and enter the territory of another country, it immediately becomes a major incident.

The officials of both sides must, therefore, observe this strictly. Thus, the international border is a free area for large numbers of national liberation groups and bandits.

Khun Sa has been able to survive because of this. In addition, the terrain along the border is composed of jungle and mountains and this forms a natural base that provides excellent protection for Khun Sa. He cannot be cornered. If he is attacked from one direction, he flees in another direction. The jungles and mountains provide good cover and fortifications.

Also, the forces of Khun Sa travel with their wives and children. If an attack is made in the wrong area, or the target is missed and their families suffer casualties, humanitarian problems arise.

Wis News UPITN, a foreign news service, has helped to brand Thailand as uncivilized.

This is not all. The movement of narcotics kingpin Khun Sa has the political ideals of a movement that is trying to win independence from Burma. It is like an institute that uses the word "independence" as a sacred word to protect it. It also has international organizations that have "taken them under their wings" to protect it. The Thai government cannot take resolute action.

If international organizations and the United Nations do not give the "go-ahead" and if the United Nations does not extend its friendship, Thailand can do nothing.

Do you see how many "layers" of protection Khun Sa has? He has international laws, the political issue of independence for the minority groups, which are supported by international organizations, humanitarian issues and the jungle terrain, which forms an excellent natural fortress, as protection.

Both Thailand and Burma are slaves to these international laws and this has turned a small matter into a major issue.

And in making decisions, the government must listen to the people too. For example, suppose that the Thai government allowed Burmese suppression forces to pursue and destroy the forces of Khun Sa, an international opium kingpin, in Thailand. The Thai newspapers would certainly raise a hue and cry. And an example of this is the problem in the south where an agreement was reached between Thailand and Malaysia.

It is because of these insane conditions that nothing can be done to Khun Sa. And besides this, the Thai government also has to allow the families of the forces under Khun Sa to live in Thailand along the border in such places as Ban Hin Taek, Muang District, Chiang Rai Province.

They are like duckweed. That is, 2 or 3 days after getting rid of them, they will be back again. And this is a very large area. If we guard one place, they will sneak back in at another place.

If you cut down the trees and destroy the headwaters, everything will go to ruin.

In the end, the government will have to allow the families of Khun Sa's forces to live in Thailand in order to create order and facilitate controlling them. But it will have to be agreed that only their families will be allowed in and that Khun Sa's armed forces will not enter the country. They can swear to this but, concerning what they actually do, how can we watch them everywhere and at all times?

And there are others besides Khun Sa. There are the independence movements that are being waged by the Karens, Shans (different groups) and Mons, who are all fighting the Burmese government. There are the Haw Chinese, who are called the gypsies of the East. As mentioned above, there is the 93rd Division, which is an armed force. There are their families, who serve as a shield and prevent the Thai government from taking stern action. And there are the profits from the opium.

The Burmese government in Rangoon has been angry at the Thai government for many years.

#### Other Opium Trafficking Groups

Bangkok BAN MUANG in Thai 29 Jan 82 pp 4, 5

[Independent Thoughts, Forest Breezes and Sunshine column by Nui Bangkhunthien: "Who Is Responsible"]

[Text] The behavior of Khun Sa and of the various influential groups of narcotics traffickers in the north is a great puzzle that is challenging the minds of the Thai people.

The points to consider are:

1. Concerning these influential groups, which are minority groups along the northern border and which have constantly been driven south along the western border from Chiang Rai, Mae Hong Son, Tak, Kamphaengphet, Uthaitani, Kanchanaburi and Ratchaburi to the Ranong area, altogether, how many groups are there for sure?

2. Is any group that is carrying on a liberation movement receiving secret support from some foreign country?

3. Concerning the Thai citizens who live in those areas that are under the influence of the minority groups, how do they live and has the government ever looked after them?
4. Have these influential groups established administrative territories, like states within a state, in Thailand? If they have done so by having their own leaders and forces and by promulgating regulations in their areas without acknowledging Thai laws, what should the Thai government do to solve this problem?
5. Who is responsible for allowing these influential groups to gather here and expand to the point where they have become a problem or a threat to stability and security in Thailand?

All five points have been posed as questions for the prime minister who, as the head of the cabinet, may answer if he wishes.

As for the little that is known, the northern border area is the area of operations of the 93rd KMT Division, which was driven out of China by the communists and had no way to join Chiang Kai-shek on Taiwan. They thus settled down here and acted like a hill tribe group. That is, the hill tribes cultivate poppy and the 93rd Division sells opium. They have built their own towns, which they administer. Previous Thai governments did not carry out things well and allowed these foreigners to trespass on our territory at will.

Some previous governments used politics as a guise, that is, they claimed that they were using the 93rd Division as a buffer against the communists. But in fact it is well known that the main occupation of the 93rd Division is producing opium and selling heroin and that some people in the government have received money.

Besides the 93rd Division, there is the Shan group that is known as the "bold young warriors," and there are the Mon and Karen groups. All of these claim that they are fighting for national liberation to retake from Burma those lands that were once theirs.

These influential national liberation groups are engaged in narcotics trafficking and it has reached the point where the "fame" of the Golden Triangle has reached everywhere in the world. Thailand, as one of the countries with a piece of the triangle, is paradise for foreign drug addicts.

At a cabinet meeting, General Prem Tinsulanon said that he feels ashamed that foreign troops have used Thailand to assemble weapons and war materials, carved out a territory that they govern themselves and collected taxes even from Thais, who are the real owners of the land. Thus, the government will try to eradicate them completely.

The 93rd KMT Division has been making use of an area in the north for 30 years. As for the Shans, Mons, Karens and Meo, these groups have been making

a living there and expanding their influence for a hundred years. They should be suppressed and cleared out of every nook and cranny.

The United Nations and some great powers will realize that the present Thai government means what it says and will really act and that it is not feigning.

The image of Thailand will improve and those border patrol policemen, soldiers and government officials who died will have sacrificed their lives for the honor of their country.

#### Columnist Slams Inaction Against KMT

Bangkok Dao SIAM in Thai 31 Jan 82 p 5

[Saeng San Wan Athit column by Taphaya]

[Text] Who does the 93rd Division belong to? Is it an enemy of Khun Sa?

There is still no indication that [the conflict] will stop even though both sides have suffered many casualties. And in addition, the important person escaped again. He seems to be able to flee invisibly like always. Needless to say, there is something behind this. Or are we deceiving ourselves?

Opium, heroin and smuggled goods -- were these the targets of this suppression operation? The police sacrificed 20 men but did not seize any opium or heroin at all. Instead, they found weapons and war materials that [Khun Sa's forces] had been collecting for years. They seized a huge number of weapons.

Yesterday, a Shan friend of mine who calls himself a "Tai" came to see me at the newspaper office. He admitted that he supported the government's attempt to suppress Khun Sa, or Chang Si Fu, who is an opium and heroin kingpin.

But this suppression operation has caused trouble for those Thais who are Thai by citizenship but Shan by birth and even for pure Thais who live and work in that area. This is because, in making the arrests, or carrying on the suppression operations, the officials used a "blanket type" attack and this caused trouble for everyone. Many people did not know anything and were not involved with Khun Sa in any way.

Besides this, my Shan friend cheerfully admitted that the weapons seized by the officials belonged to the Shans [Tai] and that they had been readied in order to liberate their country. They trusted some important Thais and, therefore, they had carelessly stored these weapons in Thailand.

And it is worth asking who the 93rd KMT Division, which is composed of Haw Chinese living in Mae Salong, Mae Chan District, and in Fang District, belongs to and who is behind it.

These groups have been allowed to live in Thailand, accumulate weapons and form strong forces. Whoever wants to enter or leave [the area] is disarmed. This is Thai territory, but Thais are disarmed by these groups when they enter these areas.

It is these groups that cultivate poppy and that are international traffickers in opium, heroin and smuggled goods.

Are there any officials who dare to touch them, to suppress Khun Sa?

But if the forces of the 93rd Division are allowed to live here in great comfort, Thailand will never be rid of opium and heroin. The 93rd Division lives in Thailand but it has never obeyed Thai laws. They have sent their children to Chinese schools in the mountains. And they have grown very wealthy from the opium and heroin trade.

The forces of the 93rd Division still live there without anyone daring to touch them. This is true even for BK04 [officials] at the Sua Pa Camp who are responsible for watching over this group. But why were these forces allowed to grow stronger and stronger and compete against the owners of the country without the officials doing anything about this? Or were the forces of the 93rd Division involved with some important person in the country which resulted in others being afraid to touch them?

The government has a policy of not allowing any group to establish forces in Thailand. But if we look at the 93rd Division, it seems that the government has been only feigning. And if these people have been involved with important people in the country, just let it go!

Caption: Who is his friend? Who is he a friend to? Photographs of Kriangsak Chomanan, Khun Sa and Thawee Chunlasap

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CSO: 5300/5638

THAILAND

QUESTIONS RAISED ON TIMING OF ANTI-SUA OPERATIONS

Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 31 Jan 82 pp 6-9

[Article: "Khun Sa -- Has He Risen to Such Great Heights By Himself Or Has Someone Done This For Him?"]

[Text] "This was the biggest battle in 10 years," said Police Colonel Nikhom Chongchira, the deputy commander of the Police Aviation Division. He added that "this was the second largest battle since the battle at Khi Thao."

This battle lasted only 2 days but 16 border patrol police officials were killed and 50 were wounded.

Concerning the forces that were thrown into the battle, almost all nearby units sent forces. For example, the border patrol police sent five companies from Chiang Rai, Chiang Mai and Tak. A battalion of soldiers was sent from the Phaya Mengrai Camp. And toward the end, reinforcements were mobilized from irregulars at the Pakthongchai Camp in Nakhon Ratchasima.

Aircraft and helicopters of the Police Department, army and air force flew over Ban Hin Taek day and night.

Why Were Suppression Operations Carried On At This Particular Time -- Politics Or Narcotics?

Concerning the forces of Khun Sa and his secure base at Ban Hin Taek in Pa Sang Commune, Mae Chan District, Chiang Rai Province, this problem did not arise just recently but has been in existence for a long time. Police General Suraphon chunlaphrom, the director-general of the Police Department, has admitted that Khun Sa's house at Ban Hin Taek was built securely and strongly.

A story in the newspaper THAI RAT stated that this house had a swimming pool and a 20-inch video tape machine.

This is not all. In an interview, Mr Phisan Mulasatsathorn, the undersecretary of interior, stated that Khun Sa even has houses in the middle of Bangkok and Chiang Mai. Pricha Kunpricha, a reporter for DAO SIAM who has followed the

operations of Khun Sa for a long time, confirmed that Khun Sa has a 15-million baht house on Soi 71, Sukhumvit Road.

"Why have they been allowed to grow so powerful before suppressing them?" asked one border patrol policeman who was wounded in this fight of a reporter bewilderedly.

"Exactly! I do not know either why a suppression drive was mounted at this particular time," stated General Prem Tinsulanon, the prime minister, even though he was the person who signed the order.

"This was by chance. There was nothing else involved," said General Prachuap Suntharangkun, the deputy prime minister in his capacity as head of the Office of the Narcotics Control Board (ONCB) in summary after saying that the "intention to suppress narcotics trafficking has existed for a long time, but the prime minister gave the order only recently. We therefore set a date."

#### Movements Prior to the Suppression Operation

Regardless of whether this drive to suppress and eradicate the armed forces of Khun Sa, who is engaged in producing and selling narcotics, resulted because of the initiative of the prime minister or because of some secret political reason, there have recently been some very interesting movements.

Between 14-16 January, Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila, the minister of foreign affairs, visited Burma and on his return he stated that:

"Concerning the narcotics problem, we informed Burma that we firmly intend to suppress [narcotics trafficking] resolutely. General Prachuap Suntharangkun, the deputy prime minister, will travel there to discuss this problem again."

Between 18-23 January, Mr Luigi Cotta, the deputy secretary-general of the United Nations and the director of the United Nations Office in Europe, visited Thailand. He held discussions with Police Major General Phao Sarasin, the secretary-general of the ONCB, and went to see the opium crop substitution program in the north.

Admidst these movements, at the end of 1981, Mr Prok Amaranan, the Thai ambassador in Washington, returned to Thailand to file a report and confer with the government. He just returned to the United States on 17 January.

A military news source has stated that before the attack on Ban Hin Taek was launched on 21 January, Major General Chawalit Yongchaiyut, the director of the [army] Directorate of Operations, visited the north and joined high-ranking border patrol police officials in formulating plans.

And then the "Ban Hin Taek" operation was launched. The objective was to expell and annihilate Khun Sa's "foreign" forces, whose basic activity is not to liberate their nation from Burma but rather to produce and sell narcotics.



Khun Sa Was Betrayed. Does This Concern General Kriangsak In Any Way?

"Concerning this operation to eliminate Khun Sa, I feel that this was carried out in order to cut off certain people's sources of funds," said Mr Wattana Khiewimon, the "big Nawaphon" and the head of the Pracha Seri Party during an interview given to MATICHON.

Even though he would not state during the interview whom he was referring to, Mr Wattana Khiewimon observed that during the period when this problem arose and during the clash with Khun Sa's forces, General Kriangsak Chamanan, the former supreme commander and the head of the National Democracy Party, was on a visit to Taiwan.

General Kriangsak Chamanan has not denied that he knows Khun Sa. "My allowing the families of Khun Sa's [forces] to live in Thailand was an act that was in accord with the policy of the National Security Council," said General Kriangsak to a Thai news agency.

General Kriangsak stated that during the time of the Sanya Thammasak government, Khun Sa captured two Russians. General Kriangsak, in his capacity as chief of staff of Supreme Command Headquarters, was assigned the task of making contact and asking for their release. He contacted Khun Saeng, Khun Sa's uncle, and was successful in securing the release of the two Russians.

However, a report by Sahatchai Sorat, a special reporter for FRACHAMIT, states that the person who captured these Russians was actually Chang Su Choen, who was acting in place of Khun Sa, since Khun Sa was in a Burmese prison in Mandalay. They were captured in order to bargain with the Ne Win government for the release of Khun Sa.

Who Is Behind Khun Sa's Rise? The BK04 Responded Better Than Who?

BK04, which is a special-action section of Supreme Command Headquarters, was established in accord with a 1970 cabinet resolution.

General Kriangsak Chamanan, who was responsible for this from the very beginning has stated that the establishment of BK04 in Chiang Mai Province was the policy of the National Security Council, with the aim being to preserve peace along the border since it was not desired to have enemies on several fronts.

Based on this policy, BK04 was responsible not only for controlling the "refugees," which included Haw Chinese, Shans and Free Karens, but also for making beneficial use of these minority forces.

A report by the National Security Council states that BK04 used elements of these foreign forces for both independent operations and joint operations with government forces to drive out the communist terrorists. It was because

of such operations tht General Li, the commander of the 93rd [KMT] Division, was later granted Thai citizenship, taking the name Mr Chai Saeli.

General Kriangsak once stated during an interview that General Li was granted Thai citizenship because he had performed beneficial acts for Thailand.

It was not only the Thai government, through BK04, that was involved with these foreign forces. A report by the Thai Phithak group in the United States states that the United States poured in more than 10 billion baht in order to support various minority groups in Burma with the aim of creating a state of war between the minority groups and the Burmese government under the claim of national liberation.

Because of the massive injuections of weapons and money from the United States and the Thai government, these "foreign" forces gradually grew stronger. But [their] power and growth [was not used for] waging national liberation wars but rather for producing and selling narcotics. This hidden activity damaged Thailand and created great dangers for the Thai people.

The lance that a Thai government sharpened so that it could serve as a "buffer" has returned and pierced its owner.

If It Is Said That a Person Has Engaged In Narcotics Trafficking, What Honor Does He Have Left?

Concerning Khun Sa's forces that fled from Burma during that initial period, many of these people were suffering from malnutrition, malaria and other diseases and were almost on the point of death.

"But now, all of them are well-fed and content, they are free from disease, they are strong and healthy and they have modern weapons," stated a Police Department source. "They regularly cross back and forth across the border and their power has constantly expanded in narcotics trafficking."

A report in THAI RAT stated that at Ban Hin Taek, Khun Sa's base, there are schools that teach Chinese and Thai and a 100-bed hospital.

A total of 10 tons of modern weapons and war materials belonging to Khun Sa was seized and five helicopters have had to make trip after trip to transport all these things. Also seized were large quantities of foodstuffs, including both fresh and canned food. It was sufficient to feed them for more than a year. There were all types of medicines and the two trucks used to haul all the medicine away have not yet completed the job. All of these medicines were modern medicines and they can be found in markets throughout Thailand.

Khun Sa's forces in both Thailand and Burma total almost 6,000 men.

Khun Sa's main source of strength is narcotics trafficking, but at the same time, he received a "green light" from the policies of former Thai governments through BK04.

But when Khun Sa became powerful through the production and sale of narcotics, the matter of national liberation became just a pretense. And the matter of using [his group] as a buffer state to preserve peace along the border was just a way to facilitate the transport and sale of narcotics.

Having been friends with a heroin trafficker is a matter almost completely devoid of honor.

#### The Ban Hin Taek Operation, a Protracted Campaign

"We will retaliate and our attacks will be 10 times stronger than your attacks on us." This is an excerpt from a letter written by Khun Sa that was sent through Police Colonel Bin Prasopchok, the Chiang Rai provincial police commander.

As for their response after Ban Hin Taek was seized, the attack on the provincial police station in Mae Sai District early on the morning of 26 January, in which they attacked like "bandits," did not look like the work of national liberation forces with political ideals.

"I did not dare open the door. When I turned on the light, they fired into the house," said one owner of a shop at the Mae Sai District market. "The streets were filled with these soldiers."

"The government should stop the suppression operation once Khun Sa is out of Thailand," said Mr Wattana Khieuwimon. "Because if we pressure Khun Sa to the point where he joins with the Karens, the anxiety in suppression operations will be increased even more."

The worry of the government and people is that, after the soldiers and police withdraw, how can safety be ensured?

#### A 50 Percent Reduction In Heroin. What Will the Government Do Next?

Concerning the government's decision to suppress Khun Sa, regardless of purpose, one good result that Police Major General Sarasin foresees is that this will reduce heroin production by about 50 percent.

But something that should certainly not be forgotten is that 16 border patrol police were killed and 45 wounded. And a very disgraceful thing is that these foreign forces violated Thailand's territorial integrity and used Thailand as a place to produce narcotics and distribute them throughout the world with the tacit support of previous governments.

The question that should be pondered seriously is whether or not this "farmer and snake" policy will be retained.

The truth at present is that, along the Thai-Burmese border, other forces besides Khun Sa's are present also. Since there are still Free Karen, Free Mon and even free Chinese KMT forces there, does the Thai government, through BK04, intend to continue to benefit from these illegal forces?

If it does, the lesson of the snake named "Khun Sa" should certainly not be forgotten lest there be even greater pain.

Quantities of Items Seized From Khun Sa's Armed Forces

<u>Item</u>	<u>Number</u>
Carbine rifles	252
M16s	43
Chinese machine guns	3
Sikase rifles	3
FM rifles	2
G3 rifles	2
Recoilless 57 rifles	3
Bazookas	9
88-type self-loading rifles	21
AK rifle ammunition	52,000 rounds
M67 grenades	210
Sony taperecorder	1
Cased radio receiver-transmitters	7
Side-band radio receiver-transmitters	9
Hand-held radio receiver-transmitters	197
Walkie-talkies	6
K10 (M79s)	8
AK rifles	17
SK rifles	140
APGs	2
87 light machine guns	29
K60s	1
Sten guns	20
Various types of small arms	173
K30s	15
M61 grenades	90
PC 15 radios	23
Field telephones	3
Transmitters	1
Megaphones	1
Power saw	1
Portable radio equipment	3

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THAILAND

RELATIONS WITH BURMA VIEWED IN CONTEXT OF DRUGS

Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 31 Jan 82 p 11

[Article: "Thailand and Burma -- an Old Story That Never Ends"]

[Text] Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila, the minister of foreign affairs, made another visit to Burma between 14-16 January after having gone there in 1980.

If we look at the real heart of this trip, we find a recurrent theme that can be likened to an old story that never ends. It seems as if no progress at all has been made in matters concerning relations between Thailand and Burma.

These old problems that never go away are:

1. Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila held discussions with Mr U Chit Hlaing, the new Burmese minister of foreign affairs, concerning the suppression of narcotics, the cultivation of alternative crops in place of opium and the smuggling of narcotics.

But everywhere in the northern border region where Thailand and Burma meet, which is known as the "Golden Triangle" because of long being known for the opium cultivation there, there has been a switch to heroin and it is flooding world markets.

However, during the discussions this time, both Thailand and Burma agreed to hold more detailed discussions on cooperating with each other. General Prachuap Suntharangkun, the deputy prime minister, who is responsible for matters concerning the narcotics problem, will visit Burma sometime in the near future in order to hold detailed discussions with Burma.

2. A problem that is coupled to the narcotics problem is the problem of the minority groups who are enemies of the Burmese government. When Burmese officials carry on suppression operations against them, these groups flee into Thailand. These minority group rebels from Burma are involved in narcotics smuggling also. And at present, there are reports that the Burmese Communist Party too is making money from trafficking in narcotics.

About 5 years ago, it was observed that the Thai government had a policy of using the groups that were engaged in narcotics trafficking and that opposed the Burmese government as a buffer between the countries. But in 1978, the government of General Kriangsak Chamanan changed course and really wanted to be friends with Burma. It announced that it would drive the armed rebels who opposed the Burmese government out of Thailand.

The Prem government has continued to follow this policy and tried to form a close friendship with Burma.

During the latest discussions, Air Chief Marshal Sitthi, taking the same standpoint as before, affirmed that Thailand would give no support to the various minority groups in Burma and that it would try to prevent weapons and ammunition from reaching these groups. And he proposed various measures for preventing the minority groups from controlling trade across the border.

3. On the economic front, Air Chief Marshal Sitthi proposed several programs for cooperation for Burma to consider. Examples are the Salween River program to build a dam to generate electricity and provide water for irrigation, technical exchanges in developing oil and resources, exchanges in the agricultural field and an expansion of air services between the two countries.

#### Criticisms

From the essence of the talks as presented in the three sections above, it can be seen that these are the same points that are always raised and discussed by Thailand and Burma at ministerial-level meetings. This makes us doubtful about how much progress has been made in fostering cooperation between Thailand and Burma since the time of General Kriangsak.

In particular, the first and second points above benefit the Burmese government directly because the income earned from selling opium is the main income of the rebel groups and Burmese communists, income that they use to purchase supplies and weapons with which to fight the Burmese government. One time, the leader of a Burmese rebel group suggested that the United States give his group large sums of money directly instead of spending it on ineffective narcotics suppression operations and in return his group would destroy the poppy fields.

As for the third point, it will be very interesting if Burma cooperates with Thailand on the economic front as Thailand has suggested, particularly in expanding airline service between the two countries. This is because Burma is one country in this region that is capable of attracting foreign tourists. And it looks as though Burma is looking for a way to promote foreign tourism.

But concerning other economic fronts such as oil drilling and mining, the Burmese government will probably maintain its present position and act very

cautiously. But if some country is allowed to participate in these areas, it will "smile contentedly" because of the great sums of money to be made from Burmese minerals and oil.

In particular, the Salween dam power and irrigation project has been under discussion by Thai and Burmese leaders since the end of 1980 but to date no important progress has been made.

4. In addition to the three matters discussed above, there is the problem of Kampuchea, a problem that was certainly discussed. In the document presented by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the only thing mentioned was that Air Chief Marshal Sitthi told Burma that Vietnam's extension of its western border to where it now borders Thailand is something that Thailand is concerned about and that it cannot accept. And this is also one reason why Thailand has had to involve itself in the situation in Kampuchea.

As for Burma and the Kampuchean problem, Burma will probably remain neutral and not lean toward either side in accord with Burma's principle of not getting involved with either side. Last year, Burma was the site for political talks between the Thai deputy minister of foreign affairs and Vietnam. As for the future, whether or not Burma will again play such a role cannot be determined for sure. Besides this, the previous Burmese minister of foreign affairs is still acting as a political intermediary between Thailand and Vietnam and has gone to Hanoi to hold talks with foreign minister Nguyen Co Thach.

Thus, concerning the trip by Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila, even though only old matters [were discussed], because of the fact that Burma has a new cabinet due to the resignation of former President Ne Win, since we are neighbors, this trip to get to know each other was a correct step.

It can be said that Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila was the first foreign visitor to hold discussions with Mr U San Yu, the new president of Burma.

Seni Saowaphong, a foreigner observer, has expressed the view that this trip was a proper diplomatic move and a good innovation.

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THAILAND

## POST-RAID SITUATION AT BAAN HIN TAEK DESCRIBED

Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 13 Feb 82 p 13

[Text]

**M**ORE THAN three weeks after eight companies of border patrol policemen mounted what was described as an "uprooting operation" against notorious drug kingpin Khun Sa at Baan Hin Taek in Amphoe Mae Chan of Chiang Rai Province, the mood remains tense and jitters continue to haunt the area near the Burmese border.

The fighting has died down following 12 days of skirmishes and bombardment by the Chiang Mai-based Thai air force. But for the more than 2,000 Shan, Haw, Muser hilltribes and Thais at Baan Hin Taek, the situation is far from normal. Many have chosen to pack up their belongings and headed downhill on pickup trucks to stay with relatives in Amphoe Mae Sai, Mae Chan and the provincial seat of Chiang Rai to avoid being caught in the crossfire.

The central government in Bangkok may have categorically denied that "truce talks" were held between the government forces and the armed fighters of the Shan United Army (SUA). But a military officer in charge of the special task force on the spot, Col Jer Pohsri-nak, said that about 80 per cent of the villagers may now return to their old houses following "peace talks."

The military officer said that the SUA leaders agreed during the talks on three main points - that they would stop trading in drugs, cease the practice of collecting more arms and operations against the Burmese Government.

"This shows that the situation will return to normal soon," the military officer said.

But the mood in the village remains quiet. Some shops might have reopened for business but some hilltribesmen have resorted to petty theft against houses vacated by villagers who had fled in the wake of the fighting.

The scars of the fighting, the vigorous launched by Thai govern-

ment forces against a rebel force on the Thai-Burmese border in history, could be seen everywhere in the village. Bullet holes are on the walls of some houses. The charred wreckage of burnt-down houses are still there. The dead bodies are still lying in some areas. Some corpses have yet to be buried properly. The stench is harrowing.

The latest count put the death toll on the SUA's side at around 100, mostly killed in the strafing from the air by helicopter gunships and VC-10s.

The heaviest fighting probably took place in front and at the house of Chang Si-chuan, Khun Sa's chief-of-staff who was in charge of holding fort at Baan Hin Taek after Khun Sa, alias Chang Si-fu, had fled into Burma one day after the Thai campaign was launched with a vengeance.

Another scene of severe fighting was on the route which was the main thrust of assault of the Border Patrol Police towards Khun Sa's row of barracks behind That-kakham temple, hidden behind a hill. It was a winding dead-end valley two kilometres in length.

"The operation probably did not crush Khun Sa's stronghold. The losses of 100 lives for SUA were not a major blow. Khun Sa may be forced to move his headquarters temporarily turning his force into small mobile guerrilla units. The same thing happened to him when the Burmese Government launched a massive campaign against the minority rebel groups several years ago," said a well-informed source on the scene.

He added: "When the Thai Government airdropped leaflets announcing a 500,000-baht prize for the arrest of Khun Sa, the villagers here kept them and wouldn't dare distribute them. Khun Sa once declared that he would pay one million baht to anybody who was thinking of trying to hand him over to the Thai Government in exchange for 500,000 baht."

change for 500,000 baht."

Local villagers who know the area well said that although the strafing had dealt a severe blow to Khun Sa's barracks at Baan Hin Taek, another village nearby, known as Baan Muang Song, remains intact.

Baan Muang Song is known to be the site of large concentrations of SUA's soldiers, fully equipped with a military base, barracks, rows of solitary cells, arsenals and guarded by about 400 to 500 armed rebels. It is about four kilometres from Baan Hin Taek.

"Baan Muang Song is where the SUA troops lay down their arms after fighting the Burmese troops, change into civilian clothes and walk about half an hour into Baan Hin Taek as ordinary, innocent citizens," said the well-informed source.

The latest Thai Government operations did not touch Baan Muang Song. A few bomb craters might have been sighted at the military training centre and some damage might have been done to some barracks but the main headquarters, dormitories and wells remain intact. The only sign of abnormality might have been that the local villagers had all evacuated.

But within two days after a group of reporters visited the place, Baan Muang Song became alive with activity again. Television and video sets were back in the house and traces of horses and mules were seen again.

Thai anti-narcotics officials said that Khun Sa had at least four heroin refineries in that area near Tachilek near Mae Sai on the Thai side. They said that Khun Sa, when he deals in narcotics, would handle only "the big deals" worth about 500 to 1,000 million baht with the drug merchants coming all the way from Singapore and Hong Kong to discuss details of the transactions.

Local villagers were last week still talking about a rumour that



two American CIA officials who were on a secret mission to talk to Khun Sa were later kidnapped and later released. "But the two Americans were reportedly run over by a ten-wheeled truck after they reached Chiang Rai," said a local official.

Thai officials said that the drastic drive against Khun Sa might push him deeper into the embrace of the Communist Party of Burma, a move which have caused some serious concern among Thai security officials.

"But Khun Sa and the Burmese Communists certainly disagree on

many issues. For one thing, Khun Sa sees the Burmese Communists as a group trying to take state power while his movement wants an autonomous Shan State," said a local informed source.

Critics believe that even if Khun Sa was neutralized — and the latest drive has yet to prove that — the path towards totally eliminating the drug trade in the Shan State is far from over.

"Ja Tae Puey and Liew Ta Moei are two major Haw Chinese heroin producers in Mae Chan area. They control about 120 to 150 armed re-

bels who provide security measures several heroin refineries," said another informed official, who said that an opium caravan in the area now is being protected by about 700 heavily-armed men, compared to about 30 to 50 government troopers at each point along the route.

The major operation has died down. Casualties have been heavy on both sides. But Khun Sa's influence is far from over. He might change his strategy. But the heroin connection remains relatively unaffected.

CSO: 5300/5665

THAILAND

DRUG OFFICIALS BELIEVE HEROIN REFINERIES HAVE MOVED

BK220303 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 22 Feb 82 p 2

[Text] Chiang Mai--Anti-narcotics officials believed the centre of heroin refineries has moved from the north to elsewhere due to tight measures to make the region off-limits to chemicals needed for the heroin production.

"The centre could have moved to another region in the country or outside the country. This is a major question we are seeking to answer," Chief of the North Narcotics Control Centre (NNCC) Narong Suwanpiam told the NATION over the weekend.

He said the theory was based on the fact that officials recently seized large amounts of raw opium being transported from the north southwards than the previous years.

Narong said that raw opium itself is almost worthless unless it has been processed into morphine or heroin. "The raw opium could only be smoked or used as medicine by tribesmen," he added.

He said that most of the opium to be processed into heroin here was smuggled from the neighbouring countries.

"The latest survey conducted between 1979 and 1980 shows that only about 40 tons of opium was cultivated in about 37,000 rai of poppy fields in the north," he said.

He also quoted another survey conducted by the North Narcotics Rehabilitation Centre as showing that about 12 percent of the 300,000 hill tribesmen nationwide are addicted to opium.

"If we could bar the material from being smuggled from our neighbours, the drug trafficking here would be greatly affected. But then it is very difficult to do so because of hundreds of kilometres of Thai-Burmese border," he said. He said that he was sympathetic with the Burmese Government which could not effectively eradicate poppy fields in the country despite its arduous efforts to do so. "We have to understand the problem facing the Burmese; most of the poppy plantations are in areas under the influence of rebel minorities. The areas are almost inaccessible to the Burmese troops," he said.

CSO: 5300/5668

## THAILAND

## BRIEFS

HAT YAITRAFFICKER SUSPECT NABBED--Hat Yai--U.S. and Thai anti-narcotics officials yesterday nabbed a man who is believed to be a major drug trafficker whose ring has connections in four countries, police reported. The suspect, identified as Sanguan Chongcharoen, 51, was arrested with 199 fake banknotes, each of which in U.S.\$100 denomination with face value totalling about 400,000 baht. The fake banknotes found in his residence on Sinin Road in this tourist town were believed to have been acquired when Sanguan presumably traded drugs with one of his customers, police said. We believe that Sanguan was duped by the customer who paid him bogus banknotes for the amount of narcotics delivered, one of the anti-drug officials said. The Thai and U.S. officials who belong to the Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) arrested Sanguan after they had found the banknotes in a safe built in a recess in one of the walls in his residence. The officials raided the house to search for heroin believed to be hidden in the house, police said. Sanguan who is believed to have connections in Malaysia, Singapore and Hong Kong was quoted as confessing that he received the fake money from a man identified only as Sin and two other Malaysians. Police were reportedly intensively interrogating the suspect whose name appears on the DEA's lists of major drug traffickers. [Text] [Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 8 Feb 82 p 3]

HONG KONG MAN ARRESTED--A Hong Kong man, believed to have connections with a drug trafficking ring allegedly involving three Thai drug suspects now in police custody, was arrested yesterday in an apartment here with over 3 kgs of heroin, a senior police official reported. A team of policemen of the Crime Suppression Division (CSD) burst into a room of Chaemchan Court in Soi Chaemchan off Soi Ekkamai (Sukhumvit 63) and arrested Mr Chang Tuk Lun or Peter. Pol Lt Col Nitiphan Singhonlaka, deputy chief of Division Seven of CSD, said two [pieces of] luggage were found in his room. They contained at least 3 kgs of No 4 heroin, he said. The drug was estimated to be around one million baht in the local market. Peter was quoted as confessing that he possessed the drug, he said. Pol Lt Col Nitiphan said Peter was believed to have connections with a drug trafficking ring operating from Bangkok. He linked the drug trafficking ring to the seizure of over 7 kgs of No 4 heroin at Don Muang Airport last Monday. A movie director, Phichai Noirot, and two actresses were also arrested in connection with the drug seizure at the airport. [Excerpt] [BK050200 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 9 Feb 82 p 3]

LAMPANG 'COOKED OPIUM' SEIZURE--Lampang--Police yesterday seized 107 kgs of cooked opium from a jeep and arrested two men at a road checkpoint in Hang Chat District. Acting on a tip that an unspecified amount of drugs would be transported through this province to Bangkok, a squad of police from the Office of Narcotics Control Board led by Pol Col Kosol Limpichart, and a Hang Chat police team rushed to a spot on the Chiang Mai-Lampang Highway and set up a roadblock. At about 1020, a land rover carrying a Bangkok licence plate arrived at the checkpoint and was stopped by the policemen. A search of the floor and a special compartment under the body of the jeep revealed 50 packs of opium weighing about 107 kilogrammes, police said. Two men in the jeep who later identified themselves as Songpol Sae Thai and Somsak Sae Thong, both natives of Bangkok, were apprehended for questioning. They reportedly said they were hired by a man, Uthis, to pick up the opium in Chiang Mai and drive it to Bangkok. [Text] [Bangkok POST in English 18 Feb 82 p 3]

HAT YAI OPIUM SEIZURE--Hat Yai customs officials yesterday [18 February] seized over 4 kgs of raw opium and arrested a suspect at a Sadao District checkpoint, an informed source said. The suspect was identified as Chimpeng Sae Lao, 34. Two other suspects who were with Chimpeng in a taxi at the time of the arrest managed to escape. Chimpeng reportedly admitted to the charge of possessing opium with intent to sell. [Text] [Bangkok POST in English 19 Feb 82 p 3]

NORTHERN DRUG RAID--Chiang Mai--Northern police on 19 February seized 7 kilogrammes of heroin and arrested three suspected drug traffickers believed to have been operating in Fang and San Kamphaeng Districts. The suspects were arrested after police intercepted their pick-up truck in San Kamphaeng District and searched it. Pol Col Prakop Chuanthesa, assistant chief of the provincial police Zone 3 who led the search team, said he found 2 kilogrammes of heroin in four plastic bags hidden in the truck. Police identified the three as Sombun Khamsuwan, 45, Samran Prayatyt, 51, and his wife, Mrs Champhen. After questioning police took Mrs Champhen to her house in Fang District where they allegedly found 5 kilogrammes of heroin hidden under the roof, police said. Police said the heroin was packed in 16 plastic bags. [Bangkok WORLD in English 20 Feb 82 p 3]

NAKHON PATHOM MORPHINE SEIZURE--Nakhon Pathom--Two suspected drug traffickers were arrested in this provincial town yesterday by narcotics suppression police who followed them for more than 700 kilometers from the northern province of Chiang Mai, police reported this morning. The narcotics police claimed that they found 12 sticks of morphine hidden behind a seat inside the car driven by the two men. The morphine was worth about 19 million baht in the country, they said. The police said they had been following Pankaew Pengroj, 28, and Somboon Jirasak, 48, from Chiang Mai since Monday. They once stopped the two men and searched their car in Suphan Buri Province but nothing incriminating was found, they said. Yesterday afternoon, the police lay in wait for the two men at the Malaiwan intersection in Nakhon Pathom Town, about 30 km from Bangkok, after learning that the men would allegedly deliver morphine to a buyer there. The two men allegedly told the police that they had been hired by a shopowner in Chiang Mai for 6,000 baht to deliver 12 sticks of morphine to a certain person in Nakhon Pathom. The same shopowner hired them in December last year to deliver morphine to a man in Chiang Mai, they allegedly said. [Text] [Bangkok WORLD in English 12 Feb 82 p 3]

DRUG ARRESTS IN CHIANG MAI--Chiang Mai--Police seized over 4 kgs of pure heroin and arrested five people, four of whom are Chinese haws, on drug trafficking charges in two separate raids here over the weekend. Chiang Mia's chief anti-narcotics police officer Pol Capt Phayung Chinachit said yesterday the five people were nabbed with about 1.4 kgs of No 4 heroin in Chiang Dao District here on Saturday. He said that about 1.4 kgs of heroin worth about 250,000 baht on the local market was found hidden in fertilizer bags seized from the five suspects. The first two suspects were identified as Yingchan Sae Ma, 30, and Pricha Kaeomalai, 19, while the others are Chaiching Sae Po, 20, Thibui Sae Thi, 19, and Saeokwa Sa Yae, 19. Four of the five arrested were found to be remnants of the 93rd division of the Chinese Nationalist Party of Kuomintang, according to the officer. Police also seized 2.86 kgs of No 4 heroin found hidden in the oil tank of a pick-up truck owned by a man identified only as Withaya in Muang District yesterday. [Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 1 Mar 82 p 3]

MONG HAND OVER OPIUM--Four former Mong communists surrendered 1,280 kilogrammes of raw opium and a number of war weapons to the military last week, Third Army Region Commander Lt Gen Phrom Phiunuan revealed yesterday. The four Mong were among 1,500 Mong insurgents and dependents from six villages in Chiang Rai who surrendered to the third army region following secret negotiations in January. The former political commissar of the Communist Party of Thailand's Eighth Zone, Yuathong Sae Yang, led the four Mong, from Therng and Chiang Khong Districts, to a meeting with military authorities at the Ban Yang Hom base in Therng District last Thursday. Saying they realised opium possession was illegal, the four Mong handed over the 1,280 kilogrammes of the drug as well as a small anti-aircraft gun, a 75mm recoilless gun and a bazooka anti-tank gun with ammunition. The military, in return, gave the Mong vegetable seeds to grow in place of the opium. Yuanthong said that the 1,500 Mong, from six villages along Doi Yao-Doi Pha Mon Mountains, which were under CPT control during the past 14 years, had earned their living by growing opium. Last year's crop was good, he said, and each family sold between 5 to 8 kilogrammes to Chinese haw merchants who resold it on the black market in Laos. Last year's raw opium price was about 45,000 baht per kilogramme, Yuathong said. [Excerpt] [Bangkok POST in English 2 Mar 82 p 5]

CSO: 5300/5662

CANADA

GOVERNMENT DELAY IN REDUCING HARSHNESS OF MARIJUANA LAW CITED

Toronto THE GLOBE AND MAIL in English 26 Jan 82 p 7

[Article by John Gray: "The Marijuana Predicament"]

[Text]

**A**FTER MORE THAN a decade of promises — and after the conviction of more than 300,000 Canadians — the Liberal Government still hesitates to reduce the harshness of the law on marijuana.

Despite the Government's solemn commitment in the last throne speech, less than two years ago, to do something about Canadian marijuana legislation, it now appears the issue may be conveniently shoved aside and forgotten.

Solicitor-General Robert Kaplan insists the Government's stand is firm, "but there are a lot of other priority items as well, which might be easier to move." Thus, he seems to have joined a long list of Trudeau ministers whose determination to cushion marijuana penalties has been deflected toward less politically controversial reforms.

The Solicitor-General says political sensitivity isn't the reason his reforming ardor has cooled somewhat. Instead, he explains, "it's the anticipated public reaction to the easing of penalties."

In fact, anticipating adverse public reaction has crippled a good many Government promises since Pierre Trudeau first came to power with a whiff of reform in so many areas. Yet, none has suffered more than the repeated commitment to change a law that successive ministers have judged to be sadly misguided.

The Trudeau Government's concern about marijuana first surfaced formally in May, 1969, when John Munro, then minister of health and welfare and now Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs, announced an inquiry to look into the whole spectrum of the non-medical use of

drugs. Technically, that scope included alcohol, but far more important were such substances as LSD, speed (methamphetamine) and, above all, marijuana.

By 1969, the Cabinet knew there was a political problem. Ministers were less concerned with the more exotic drugs; they didn't know many people who dropped acid, but they sure knew a lot about kids who were smoking dope.

In the flowering of the late sixties, middle-class parents, politicians among them, discovered with a shock that their children were turning on to more than beer and skittles. And for their rebellion, some of those kids were going to jail.

Through the 1950s and the early 1960s, marijuana had been a rare weed, most often associated with jazz musicians. It was an unusual year that registered more than two dozen convictions for possession of the plant with the spiky leaves. Suddenly, the number of convictions began to double and then triple. By 1969, more than 3,000 Canadians were convicted for possession of marijuana or hashish, a crime which could earn them up to seven years in prison.

The Narcotics Control Act was a product of the days when there was little understanding of hallucinogens, and was understandably severe. Mere possession of marijuana could lead to imprisonment; the sale of any amount was punishable by life imprisonment; importing any amount meant a minimum of seven years in jail. Those penalties were not imposed to the maximum, but they were there. Worst of all, whatever the penalty, conviction meant a criminal record.

By the end of the sixties, the days of Reefer Madness had long since passed. The LeDain inquiry into the non-medical use of drugs estimated that 1.5 million Canadians had used marijuana or hashish. Although members of the commission were divided in their judgment, they were united in their insistence that the law on cannabis — marijuana and hashish — should be softened considerably. The majority wanted no prohibition against either possession or cultivation for personal use.

An uncertain Government wanted nothing of that, but John Munro promised that there would be legislation within a few months to transfer cannabis to the Food and Drugs Act, away from the much more severe strictures of the Narcotics Control Act.

That was in 1970, and was the first of a succession of Government promises. Mr. Munro repeated his promise formally two years later; indeed, he issued a written statement and called it a policy on cannabis. Two years later, his successor, Marc Lalonde, went so far as to produce legislation to go with the policy, and he said, like Charles Dickens, that the law was an ass.

That legislation was introduced in the Senate, and the senators made valiant attempts to improve it, held long hearings and then watched as the Government quietly let the bill die on the order paper.

By 1978, with cannabis convictions running at the rate of more than 35,000 a year, Mr. Lalonde said he really would like to have new legislation to reduce marijuana penalties. He said it was being studied on an urgent basis and, citing the number of convictions, commented: "You have to ask yourself serious questions about that particular law and whether it is really responding to the values of the society in which you live and whether you can continue to have a law that is really rejected by such a large number of your citizens."

When the Conservatives were in power, David Crombie held the health and welfare portfolio. He, like his Liberal predecessors, promised legislation but produced nothing.

A year later, with the Liberals back in power, Solicitor-General Kaplan was making all the right noises. He even made a speech to his Don Valley riding association in which he outlined the familiar position. "I personally feel it

inappropriate that any Canadians caught with a small amount of marijuana for personal use should face the embarrassment and indignity of fingerprints and photographs, the possibility of imprisonment and the stigma of a criminal record. Clearly, something must be done."

However inappropriate the law, however clear the need for action, Mr. Kaplan reflects the tensions and uncertainties afflicting his ministerial and caucus colleagues. Like them, he still worries about "anticipated public reaction." Most of his prepared speech that night was devoted to reassuring people who might get the wrong idea, who might think that everything was going to be made legal, that the Government was going to break new ground — that Liberals favored dope.

That same thinking persuaded some minister last month to take the proposal for marijuana legislation to the provincial attorneys-general. Perhaps they could be roped into taking some of the blame for such libertine reforms.

Predictably, the provincial ministers were as alarmed as the federal ministers, even though people such as Mr. Kaplan can cite public opinion surveys which show that two-thirds of Canadians want lighter penalties or no penalties for possession of marijuana.

The result is indecision, so that today Mr. Kaplan can say: "I don't know what we'll be taking back to Cabinet. But if we move forward on it, it's going to have to be without unanimous provincial support, no matter what we do."

Although he acknowledges that Ottawa is not always so scrupulous about getting provincial approval, Mr. Kaplan talks of the need for a unified approach in this instance. However, he says nothing about getting the provinces to share the adverse public reaction.

As Mr. Kaplan explains it, the Government recognizes the commitment to the reform of the law on marijuana, but that commitment is anything but a precise policy.

That is just about the way things were more than 10 years ago. Today, the vast majority of offenders are fined — only about 10 per cent receive jail terms — but the decade the Government has spent promising change has seen more than 300,000 Canadians acquire criminal records under the terms of a law they've been told all along should be changed.

CSO: 5320/21

CANADA

LAWYER GIVES OPINION ON WRIT OF ASSISTANCE NEEDS IN DRUG CASES

Toronto THE GLOBE AND MAIL in English 10 Dec 81 p 7

[Article by Michael Valpy: "Four Drug Cases"]

[Text]

OTTAWA

Back to Solicitor-General Robert Kaplan and his writs of assistance. . . .

He presents four types of drug cases where he says the Mounties cannot afford the time to obtain a search warrant. Not if they hope to pressure a suspect into giving them information or get an arrest and conviction before evidence vanishes.

To be effective, he says, they need a writ of assistance. He wants to lift the federal Government moratorium on issuing Mounties with more writs.

*Case 1.* The Mounties see a man buy heroin. He puts it in his mouth so that he can swallow it if he is stopped by police.

The Mounties follow him to where he lives, an address they don't know in advance. He goes inside.

The Mounties figure he immediately is going to prepare his fix. If they're going to get the goods on him, they have to go through the door immediately.

Using a writ they can. If they take the time to go before

a judicial officer and obtain a search warrant they will be too late.

I asked Toronto criminal lawyer Clayton Ruby for his opinion.

Mr. Ruby says: "The common law says you can follow a person into a dwelling (without a search warrant) if your purpose is to arrest him. And you can search him incidental to that arrest. You've got grounds to go in — you suspect he is in possession of a narcotic; you've seen him buy it."

*Case 2.* The Mounties are tipped that a New York drug dealer is coming into Montreal.

The man arrives, rents a car and drives 120 miles into the bush. He goes into a cottage, comes out again, and drives 120 miles back to Montreal airport. It takes the Mounties three hours to drive out of the bush, get a search warrant and return to the cottage. Anything could happen in that time.

Mr. Ruby asks: Why don't the Mounties post a guard on the cottage while they've gone for the warrant?

*Case 3.* A package suspected of containing drugs is sent to a Post Office box. The Mounties watch to see who comes for it. They then follow the person to his dwelling place.

They cannot stop the man with his package and demand to know its contents. If they want to get a conviction, they've got to be sure the man knows what is inside and still keeps it.

That means the police have to wait for the man to go inside and open the package. The risk is that the contents will be disposed of before the Mounties can get a search warrant.

Mr. Ruby says: "It takes half an hour to get a search warrant. In the meantime you're watching the place to see if the stuff goes anywhere.

"If you're smart, you've already sprayed the envelope, say with a fluorescent dye — without interfering with the course of the mail, right? — and then anyone who's handled it has got red fingers (under the fluorescent lamp)."



*Case 4.* A man suspected of possessing narcotics is followed into a boarding house. The police don't know which room. They have to get a search warrant for every room in the boarding house. With a writ, they can go anywhere.

Mr. Ruby says: "In a boarding house, you don't need a separate search warrant for each room. That's clear law. Mr. Kaplan doesn't know his law."

CSO: 5320/21

CANADA

BRIEFS

DRUG, GUN RAIDS--Thirty people were charged in Ottawa-Hull Friday following a combined police raid involving 75 officers from the RCMP, Quebec provincial police and local forces. A Quebec Police Force spokesman said 15 West Quebec residents are scheduled to appear in provincial court Monday charged with trafficking in narcotics and possession of illegal weapons. An RCMP spokesman said the other suspects are being held by the other local forces involved in the raid on the Ontario side. The raid includes officers from the RCMP, QPF, OPP, Ottawa, Hull, Aylmer, Vanier and Timmins, Ont. police forces. Police said officers entered 40 houses and apartments at 8 a.m., seizing narcotics, stolen goods and weapons. The Quebec Police Force was in charge of the operation. [Text] [Ottawa THE WEEKEND CITIZEN in English 9 Jan 82 p 3]

CSO: 5320/21

## YUGOSLAVIA

## DATA ON DRUG ADDICTION IN CROATIA

AU201707 Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 16 Jan 82 p 16

[Saturday supplement SEDAM DANA Article by Vlatko Miskovic: "Threat of 'The White Plague'"]

[Summary] "In recent times Yugoslavia has ceased to be a mere 'transit country' for the trade in narcotic drugs because more and more of that poison now stays in Yugoslavia." According to the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs, the number of reported users of narcotic drugs in Yugoslavia increased from 250 in 1970 to over 8,000 in 1981. Last summer in Belgrade, nine drug addicts died from the effects of drug addiction and another three drug addicts died in Belgrade for the same reason in October. According to an enquiry conducted in Zagreb schools, about 6 percent of elementary and 20 percent of secondary school children have experimented with narcotic drugs.

The following table shows the increase in the number of reported drug users and distributors in Croatia, by regions, for 1979 and 1980:

Region:	Number of Reported Users and Distributors In 1979:	In 1980:	Percentage Increase:
Rijeka	131	157	16.5
Istria	144	234	42.7
Lika	0	0	0
Split	191	262	27.1
Sibenik	45	45	0
Zadar	64	106	29.6
Dubrovnik	102	105	2.8
Osijek	61	61	0
Slavonski Brod	55	75	26.6
Vinkovci	7	7	0
Zagreb	306	637	52.0
Karlovac	39	45	13.4
Bjelovar	9	29	68.9
Sisak	37	37	0
Varazdin	60	60	0
Total	1,327	1,862	28.7

The number of drug addicts treated in hospitals in the Socialist Republic of Croatia has also increased as the following table for the 1976-80 period shows:

Type of Addiction:	Number of Addicts Treated In				
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Morphium	20	20	31	42	69
Barbiturates	17	17	11	38	55
Cocaine	0	0	0	0	0
Cannabis	1	6	1	12	17
Amphetamines	0	0	0	0	0
Hallucinogens	2	2	2	0	1
Evaporative solutions	0	0	0	7	6
Various combinations	51	73	94	65	65
Unidentified	39	68	70	77	74
Total	130	186	211	242	278

The quantities of various drugs confiscated by authorities has increased simultaneously with the spreading of drug addiction in Yugoslavia as the following table for confiscated heroin shows:

Year:	Number of Cases Involved:	Quantity of Confiscated Heroin in Kilograms:
1976	2	1.18
1977	5	0.27
1978	7	31.70
1979	22	91.40
January 1980	6	70.70

CSO: 5300/3006

JAMAICA

BRIEFS

MARIJUANA ARRESTS--A motor boat, more than 5,000 lbs of ganja, a quantity of cocaine have been seized by the police, and five Americans and two Jamaicans arrested on drug charges in Trelawny, St. Ann, and Manchester. Five others have been detained. The boat, the Holycol, was intercepted about four miles off the Falmouth coast, Trelawny, on Friday morning by the Jamaica Defence Force Coast Guard. The ganja was found on board, the police information centre said. Kenneth Smith, 32, James Wollon, 28, Steve Messiur, 35, all of South Carolina, U.S.A.; and Jamaican Allan Ellis, 30, lifeguard, of Corinaldi Avenue, Montego Bay, were arrested and charged with possession of ganja and attempting to export ganja. [Excerpt] [FL222230 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 15 Feb 82 p 1]

CSO: 5300/2170

MEXICO

LARGE-SCALE TRAFFICKERS CAPTURED, MARIHUANA SEIZED

Ciudad Juarez EL FRONTERIZO in Spanish 20 Feb 82 Sec B p 2

[Text] Yesterday, agents from the Federal Security Office in this town confiscated drugs, specifically, marihuana and cocaine, worth 36.624 million pesos.

They arrested the individuals who had been dealing in drugs for a long time, and on a large scale, who proved to be: Arnulfo Quinones Avila, and his nephew, Eduardo Vargas Quinones.

The head of that group, Luis Garcia Madrid, who has often been involved in crimes against health and in trading powerful weapons in exchange for powders and herbs, managed to evade the action of the law enforcers.

He found out in time that he was being sought, made arrangements and succeeded in obtaining protection.

Therefore, he was not arrested together with his two accomplices.

The breakup of that ring, and the seizure of the shipment which is the most valuable one taken by the police in the last 20 years, was achieved by Comdr Ramon Rodriguez and group chief Cuauthemoc Ortiz, after an investigation effort lasting for over 2 months.

They learned, after four individuals were arrested in Chaparral, New Mexico, with more than 7,000 pounds of marihuana, that those traffickers had been working together with the group from Ciudad Juarez, and that the shipments were arriving via El Granjero, and were being taken, subsequently, to Yankee territory.

They undertook a search, and soon learned that heavy vehicles were arriving at residence No 55 on Sierra del Carmen Street in that section, and that furtive unloadings were taking place by night. They also found out that other furnishings were being loaded on the same premises by night, and sometimes during the daytime.

The operating method was planned, and they raided that residence, finding Arnulfo and Eduardo inside.

They were holding in the improvised storage sites 79 bales of marihuana weighing a total of 1,600 kilograms.



Arnulfo Quinones Avila and Eduardo Vargas Quinones, uncle and nephew, respectively, are the traffickers who were captured by Comdr Ramon Rodriguez's agents with the million-peso shipment.

2909  
CSO: 5330/67

MEXICO

DRUG PROCESSING LABORATORIES DISCOVERED IN MONTERREY

Nuevo Laredo EL DIARIO DE NUEVO LAREDO in Spanish 20 Jan 82 Sec C p 3

[Text] The Regional Coordinating Unit of the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic, with headquarters in this border port, administered by Carlos Aguilar Garza, will take over the investigation associated with the breaking up of a ring of drug processors captured recently in the city of Monterrey, where two clandestine laboratories were discovered and five persons, including three Americans, were captured.

Following an anonymous phone call which disclosed the location of two clandestine laboratories in Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, State Judicial Police agents from that state, aided by Army forces, succeeded in capturing the Americans Danny Brand, Charles Brown and Ira Bocharo, as well as the laboratory workers Jorge Luis Bermudez Betancourt and Luis Ruben Orozco.

Four days ago, these individuals had set up two clandestine laboratories, one in the Cerro de la Silla section and another located at 1031 Huasteca Street, in the Model Unit Housing Development, where they intended to process about 1 kilogram of chemical material to convert it into the drug known in the underworld as "speed".

When the aforementioned subjects had been captured, they were turned over to the Monterrey Federal Public Ministry agents, Jose Luis Montoya Centeno and Alejandro Garza Delgado, who will, at the proper time, report on the investigation to the coordinator of the Attorney General's Office in the states of Tamaulipas, Nuevo Leon and Coahuila.

2909  
CSO: 5330/67



MEXICO

BRIEFS

HEROIN TRAFFICKER ARRESTED--Rafael Amador Valdez was arrested by members of the Federal Judicial Police as a result of investigations conducted by that entity to locate the individual responsible for distributing heroin to the addicts in the state, and it was found that this individual was one of the suppliers of that drug. After being questioned, the subject under arrest said that he had actually been engaged in the business of selling the drug to anyone seeking it. At the time of his capture, he was found to have in his possession seven small aluminum foil packets containing heroin which had a total weight of 8 grams. The subject explained that he had been involved in that activity for some time, and gave the names of his customers, whom he knew quite well, because they are complete addicts. The Federal Judicial Police investigations are being continued, because an attempt is being made to establish the identity of those engaged in marketing the drug, so as to learn its origin and arrest those guilty of that illegal activity. Meanwhile, according to the Federal Judicial Police, this individual will be turned over to the agent of the Federal Public Ministry to be held for whatever crimes against health result, beginning with the possession and distribution of drug products. [Text] [Culiacan EL SOL DE SINALOA in Spanish 22 Feb 82 p 8] 2909

MARIHUANA SHIPMENTS SEIZED--Mexicali, B.C., 13 February (EXCELSIOR)--A marihuana shipment worth over 33 million pesos was seized by inspectors from the Calxico Drug Traffic Department, who arrested the Mexicali resident Francisco S. Orduno. It was officially reported that Francisco S. Orduno was carrying the grass in a special compartment on a freight truck, which was also left at the disposal of the Calxico authorities. The individual under arrest was summoned to make a statement at the court in El Centro, California, under charges of smuggling and conspiracy. Personnel from the Calxico Drug Traffic Department announced that, this week, another shipment of smuggled marihuana had also been discovered, and that it was apparently related to the grass shipment seized from Francisco S. Orduno. [Text] [H. Matamoros EL BRAVO in Spanish 15 Feb 82 Sec A p 8] 2909

TRAFFICKERS BATTLE POLICE--Mexico City, D.F., 16 February (EXCELSIOR)--After a gun battle which lasted over 2 and a half hours, between drug traffickers and Federal Judicial Police agents in the middle of downtown Salamanca, Guanajuato, Comdr Jose Mendez Rico succeeded in capturing three criminals who, in addition to being sought for drug trafficking, had seven stolen cars in their possession. The confrontation took place at 008 Reynosa Street, in the Bellavista housing development, at 2100 hours last Monday, and it was not until 0450 hours that they overcame the criminals who, in fact, had an arsenal at that residence. Francisco Jose Robles Castillo, identified as head of a ring of drug traffickers and car thieves, was sought after four members of that organization had been arrested; and when the agents went to

arrest him they were met with bullets fired by Robles Castillo and two more of his associates. After the gun battle, Fernando Arroyo Rojas and Juan Isauro Velasquez Solis were arrested, along with Robles Castillo. The ring, which was operating in Guanajuato, Jalisco and San Luis Potosi, had in its possession 11 cars that had been stolen in those states. [Text] [H. Matamoros EL BRAVO in Spanish 17 Feb 82 Sec A p 7] 2909

BOLIVIA-U.S. COCAINE TRAFFICKERS--Cocaine valued at more than 50 million pesos was seized by federal law enforcement officers at the Mexico City International Airport. An Italian and a Bolivian were stopped with the shipment when they arrived from Bolivia. According to experts, the drug, whose purity would have taken up to 8 "cuts," was brought in hidden between double insoles of their shoes and in suit coat shoulder pads. Pascual Sannella Carona, an Italian, and Luis Fernando Marcel Urioste de Avila, a Bolivian, were caught at the inspection station in the air terminal when they became highly nervous. On being discovered, they tried to escape, but were held by the police. The two foreigners said they bought the drug in La Paz, Bolivia, from an individual named Antonio Beamontes and that they were to deliver it in Mexicali, Baja California, to one Giorgio Bukoski, an American, who was to come from Los Angeles, California. The buyer in the United States, according to investigations by the federal officers is a drug dealer of Italian descent who is now a naturalized U.S. citizen. Investigations also revealed that Pascual Sannella Carona, besides being involved in drug trafficking, did so using U.S.-made automobiles, including trucks and stationwagons from San Francisco to Panama City. As for Urioste de Avila, he said he was invited by Pascual to get in to drug trafficking and that he had been guaranteed big profits. The two foreigners will soon appear before a federal judge charged with responsibility for crimes against health in all its aspects. [Text] [Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 16 Feb 82 p 32-A] 9908

MARIHUANA SHIPPING POINTS REPORTED--Three drug traffickers who were transporting some 150 kilos of marihuana valued at a little over 3 million pesos in the black market were intercepted by federal law enforcement officers at the crossroads of the Pan American and Zacatecas-Guadalajara Highways near the town of La Escondida. J. Jesus Hernandez Arroyo, a Federal Public Ministry agent, said the drug traffickers are Rosalio Aparicio Caldera, Domingo Gonzalez Diaz and Enrique Ramirez Mendez. The detainees were carrying the "grass" in a stationwagon bearing license plates ZA-8651; the drug was purchased in the State of Michoacan and was being taken to Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, for sale. Several M-1 rifles and 12-calibre shotguns were also confiscated. [Text] [Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 8 Feb 82 p 31-A] 9908

OPIUM GUM SEIZED--Following the confrontation that occurred between drug dealers and Federal Judicial Police the day before yesterday at Presidente de Zihuatanejo Hotel in Guerrero, two brothers, both fugitives, are being sought by law agents. Antonio and Gervasio Rios Bustillo, who took part in the shoot-out with Federal agents, are being sought in the Costa Chica between Guerrero and Oaxaca by investigators from both localities and by detectives from the Federal Government that work in the various communities near the Costa Chica. During the confrontation, Oberlin Penazola and a person known only as Teodoro, who had in their possession 4 kilograms of opium gum when intercepted in the lobby of the El Presidente Hotel by the Federal agents, were killed. [Excerpt] [Mexico City EL SOL DE MEXICO in Spanish 13 Jan 82 p 12A] 9907

CSO: 5300/2145

58

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

GUNS, MARIHUANA SEIZED; POLICE SAY PUSHER WAR AVERTED

Port-of-Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 8 Feb 82 p 1

[Text] Six persons were held, and two shot guns and three revolvers including one .44 (an unusual calibre) were seized when team led by Police Commissioner Mr Randolph Burroughs intervened to halt an upsurge of violence in the San Juan area.

Early Saturday morning the Police averted what they described a war between rival marijuana peddlers when they made a surprise raid at Hunt Road, San Juan, on premises barricaded with a high concrete wall guarded by armed sentries.

Mr Burroughs and his men broke through the barricade and seized the shotguns and revolvers and shotgun and other ammunition.

In this raid two women and four men were held and also a quantity of marijuana seized.

Residents in the area praised Mr Burroughs who used subtle strategy with his raiding party to gain access to the protected premises which provoked anxiety and fear among people in the neighbourhood.

They claimed of having heard shots being fired from passing motor-cars during the past few days, and these recent events had generated a high level of agitation.

One revolver seized during the operation has since been identified as having been stolen from Mr Eugene Hernandez, a barrister-at-law employed with an oil company and residing at Goodwood Park, sometime in October last year.

Two persons have also been detained for questioning in connection with a recent murder at San Juan. They are also being questioned in connection with \$11,000 armed robbery outside an Arima Bank. Mr Burroughs explained that the murder at San Juan took place on January 9, and it was drug related.

He said there have been exaggerated reports on the crime situation in this country. In fact he said, crime was on the decline and advised the public not to be taken in by a scare campaign.

Mr Burroughs reported that a raid was made at a certain home at San Juan where some five persons were held for possession of marijuana and investigations revealed that they were prohibited immigrants from St Vincent.

Operation "FAN," (firearms ammunition and narcotics), he said, had cut down some of the seasonal reports which were dramatised.

Twenty one people in all were picked up over the weekend.

"We were able to smash two of the gangs responsible for the armed robberies, and with the upcoming Carnival there were persons trying to give the wrong impression to our visitors," Mr Burroughs said.

Mr Burroughs said that for the operation he merged the Flying Squad, Narcotics Squad, Special Tactical Unit; members of the Guard and Emergency Branch; Canine (Dog) Section; Women Police and Divisional Police, using acting Deputy Commissioner Sampson Phillip as coordinator.

Even despatch riders were used and numerous road blocks were set up throughout the country and this paid off very well, the Commissioner added.

CSO: 5300/7530

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

BRIEFS

DRUG ARREST OF FOUR--A Venezuelan national who entered Trinidad aboard a pirogue on Monday was picked up by Flying Squad detectives on Independence Square, near the Drag Brothers booths, and when searched a quantity of cocaine, hashish and marijuana was found. The detectives, headed by Cpl. Mervyn Lynch and including Cpl. Eugene Granger, journeyed to the Maraval district where they detained a 38-year-old salesman of Mayfield Road, Valsayn Park, a clerical officer of Bayshore and the occupant of the Maraval home. The party seized a quantity of narcotics among other things at the home. All four are due to appear before a Port-of-Spain magistrate today to answer charges. [Port-of-Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 3 Feb 82 p 3]

FINE FOR VENEZUELAN--Venezuelan national who was held on Independence Square last week with cocaine in his possession was fined \$1,000 after he was found guilty by a Port-of-Spain magistrate, on Monday afternoon. Reuben Gonzales of Caracas, had pleaded not guilty before Magistrate Pat Jaggesar in the Port-of-Spain Fourth Police Court. The Court was told that the defendant who had entered the country the previous day was held by Detective Cpl Eugene Granger who was on patrol duty with Cpl Mervyn Lynch--both members of the Flying Squad. Gonzales, who was deemed a prohibited immigrant was handed over to the Immigration Officers and was deported yesterday. [Text] [Port-of-Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 10 Feb 82 p 3]

CSO: 5300/7530

AFGHANISTAN

BRIEFS

HEROIN FACTORIES IN PAKISTAN--The Afghan counterrevolutionaries who had fled away to Pakistan are resorting to smuggling of narcotics. According to a report received from authentic sources, about 20 heroin production laboratories are active inside the territory of Pakistan while Pakistani authorities are fully aware of them. [Text] [GF031715 Kabul Radio in English to South Asia 1530 GMT 3 Mar 82]

CSO: 5300/5374

EGYPT

MAJOR OPIUM RING CAPTURED

Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 31 Jan 82 p 1

[Article by Husayn Ghanim: "Opium Worth 5 Million Pounds Seized After An Adventure Aboard a Ship in the Suez Straits"]

[Text] The entrance to the Gulf of Suez Straits witnessed a rousing adventure for the first time by the Egyptian security machinery one midnight last week on a Pakistan ship arriving from Pakistan while the ship was stopped waiting to transit the Canal. It ended with the surrender of an international ring of Pakistani drug smugglers and the seizure of large shipments of opium worth 5 million pounds that had been readied to be smuggled into Egypt with other shipments destined for Europe.

The machinery of the General Anti-Narcotics Department had been keeping an eye out for the smuggling of opium shipments from Pakistan into Egypt to stop them from flooding into the illegal drug peddling market and to frustrate the scheme for this. It had in fact been able to prosecute many cases which had a great role in the unprecedented rise in drug prices, the price having risen from about 30,000 pounds per 'uqqah [1.248 kilograms] to six times that in 6 months.

There was information that new attempts were being made by an international ring from Pakistan to flood the country with large shipments of opium. Minister of Interior Hassan Abu Basha directed Maj Gen Sami As'ad, First Assistant Minister for Social Security, to focus efforts on the heads of this ring and that the scheme be frustrated.

In accordance with a plan that was laid out, Maj Gen Mamduh Salim Zaki, director of the General Anti-Narcotics Department, instructed Col Muhammad 'Abbas Mansur, director of the operations department, to go to Pakistan, the prime source for smuggling opium into the Middle East and some European countries to make investigations. During his 2-week trip, he was able to get acquainted with two leaders of international rings, the first named Muhammad Asghar Malik and the second named Muhammad Zayar Raja. The officer introduced himself to them as an owner of a fishing vessel in the Gulf of Suez. When he had won their confidence, he gave them to understand that he engaged in smuggling operations in this area in cooperation with some persons who had been helping him for a long time and over whom he wielded influence and control.

#### Report and a Meeting in Egypt

Col Muhammad 'Abbas Mansur then returned to Egypt to submit a full report on his investigations and his many meetings with the two leaders of the international ring in Pakistan to Maj Gen Mamduh Salim Zaki, director of the General Department for Combatting Drug Smuggling. Then, during last July and October, the two gangleaders came to Egypt to meet with their friend, the undercover officer, and to confirm his identity before they engaged in any smuggling operations. During the third visit last January, while dining at the Sheraton Heliopolis, the two gangleaders asked the officer to help them work a smuggling operation through the Port of Suez. He pretended to go along with them and one of the leaders returned to Pakistan on 17 January to complete arrangements for smuggling a shipment of opium. He returned on 19 January under the assumed name of Muhammad Amin 'Arif and gave the officer half of a Pakistani 10 Rupee note and a picture of a ship (al-Husayn) carrying Pakistani nationality. He asked him to meet the ship before it left the Straits of Suez on 21 January and to get acquainted with two crew members, Ghulam Rusul Jadawat and Ghulam Qadir Muhammad al-Razzaq, giving them the half of the note, the picture and the sum of \$25,000, their fee for the operation, and taking delivery of the drug shipment from them. This meeting was tape recorded by permission of the chief justice of North Cairo.

The ship, al-Husayn, arrived on schedule, stopping about 10 kilometers from the Port of Suez in territorial waters awaiting permission to continue ahead to transit the canal enroute to Europe. After legal arrangements were made, a plan was set up to maintain surveillance in conjunction with the Port Suez Police Department and its branches in Southern Sinai and the Port of Suez. At about 1500 hours, Col Muhammad 'Abbas Mansur, director of operations, took a launch out to where the ship was anchored, carrying with him the articles to be used for identification and accompanied by Col al-Sayyid Ghayth, chief of foreign operations, Lt Col Mahmud 'Abd-al-Rashid and Lt Col Hasan Fathi, chief of the port department, who were pretending to be dockhands working in the port. They boarded the ship, carrying some Khan al-Khalil goods and actually sold them to the ship's crew. In the meantime, the undercover director of operations was able to get acquainted with Ghulam Rusul and Ghulam Qadir. He showed them the stuff used to identify him which had been given to him by the Pakistani, Muhammad Asghar Malik. After they felt reassured about him, they asked him to approach the ship from astern no later than midnight, along with the \$25,000, making sure to have with him four persons to help move the opium shipment. The officer left with the rest of the undercover force without anyone discovering their identity or becoming suspicious of them.

#### Plan to Raid the Ship

A complete plan to raid the ship was set up under the supervision of Brig Gen Husni 'Abd-al-'Azim, deputy chief of the drug department for operations. The plan was based on a sketch of the exits to the port after it emerged that the ship carried about 58 crewmen. The forces were split up among a number of radio-equipped launches under the command of Col Mustafa al-Kashif and Col Asamah al-Hamamisi and Lt Col's Shafiq al-'Ashri, 'Imad Rashid, Majdi Husayn, Sayyid Muhammadin, Ahmad al-Ghaffar, Faruq Namnam and 'Abd-al-Mun'im al-Sharabi.



After the place where the ship was anchored was surrounded, Col Muhammad 'Abbas, along with four drug inspectors secretly boarded the ship from the stern by means of a rope ladder while the rest of the force monitored their movements while in radio contact with them.

After the director of operations reached the spot where the opium shipments were concealed, he carried on his pretense to the two members of the ring and told them that he was prepared to pay the \$25,000 and gave them to understand that he was ready to transfer the shipment. At the same time, he gave the other members of the force the prearranged signal and the ship was taken over in order to block any resistance which the crew members might try to make. The two gang leaders, Chulam Rusul and Ghulam Qadir, were surprised and dismayed when the members of the force revealed their identity and arrested them. They seized the opium shipments which were being smuggled for the ring inside four bags in the cabin of the second leader. The shipment comprised 100 packets of opium weighing 136 kilograms, as well as four other cartons in the same cabin containing 94 packets of opium weighing 122 kilograms. The two accused persons confessed that they were for another ring in a European country and had been received in return for half of a 50 Pakistani rupee note with the serial number 713505. The half of the note which Col Muhammad 'Abbas, director of operations, had given them, along with its matching half, was seized.

Information and investigations revealed that the other two leaders of the international ring, Muhammad Asghar Malik and Muhammad Zayyar Raja, had rented a furnished apartment at 25 Ahmad [word illegible] St. in al-Nuzhah District in Heliopolis in anticipation of the arrival of the opium shipments where they had concluded deals for sale to some drug dealers in Egypt. Col Muhammad 'Abbas and Col Sayyid Ghayth went there and recordings were made of their conversations involving the success of the smuggling operation and the role of each in it. When there was sufficient evidence against them, the two were arrested and the office of the prosecutor general notified. The investigation was handled by Muhammad al-Batati, chief prosecutor of Suez. The four accused persons confessed to all the facts and it was decided to hold them in prison for 45 days. At the same time, steps were taken to watch for the arrival of a leader of the international ring named Muhammad Afyar Khan, also known as "the doctor," as he was expected to arrive within a few days carrying new articles used for identification for other shipments of opium to be smuggled from Pakistan aboard a ship. So, this operation uncovered dangerous leaders of international rings which smuggle opium into Egypt. The shipments seized are worth an estimated 5 million pounds.

8389  
CSO: 5300/5011

EGYPT

DRUG SEIZURE REPORTED

Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 6 Dec 81 p 10

[Article by Husayn Ghanim: "Seizure of Drugs Worth Half Million Pounds Hidden by Smugglers in Caches in Eastern Desert"]

[Text] Agencies of the Anti-Narcotics Department have seized a big shipment of hashish worth one-half million pounds hidden by smugglers in several caches in al-Tall al-Kabir Desert, in al-Sharqiyah and in Ismailia before the market could be flooded with the drug. The seizure was made after an exciting chase and three major smugglers were arrested.

Information received by Maj Gen Mamduh Salim Zaki, the director of the Anti-Narcotics Department, indicated that the smugglers had hidden the drugs with some desert bedouins in Ismailia and al-Sharqiyah governorates while waiting for the opportunity to flood the market with them. Brig Gen Muhammad Husni 'Abd al-'Azim, the department deputy director, examined the matter and determined the hiding places. Agreement was reached on a plan supervised by Col Muhammad 'Abbas Mansur, the director of operations, Col Tariq Salim, the head of the internal investigation section, and Brig Gen Mamduh al-Jamal, the director of the Ismailia intelligence, to watch the movements of the major drug smugglers and traffickers between Cairo and the desert areas where the bedouins known for hiding and trafficking in drugs gather and to examine all the conditions surrounding these areas.

These efforts resulted in determining the hiding places in the Ismailia and al-Sharqiyah desert and in identifying the smugglers. Ambushes were laid to attack these hiding places. Forces of the Anti-Narcotics Department and of the canine units whose dogs are to sniff out drugs at the Police Academy took part in the ambushes which were supervised by Colonels 'Isam al-Tarsawi and 'Abd al-Khaliq al-Tahawi and Lieutenant Colonels Muhammad al-Imam, Samir Badawi and 'Ala' 'Abd al-Latif. Several caches were discovered in the sand dunes containing large quantities of hashish blocks valued at one-half million pounds and bearing such brand names as al-Zahrah, al-Dhahabiyah and al-'A'ilah al-Karimah. Three major smugglers, namely Salim Musallam al-'Abdi, Musallam Salim Jami' and 'Abd al-Karim Dayfallah Rashid, were arrested after an exciting chase in the desert. The prosecution was notified and the investigation was conducted by Muhammad 'Abd al-Rahman, deputy prosecutor in al-Tall al-Kabir, who has ordered that the three smugglers be jailed and that the drugs be confiscated.

8494

CSO: 5300/5007

EGYPT

BRIEFS

OPIUM SEIZED--Suez--Narcotics agents foiled an attempt to smuggle quantities of opium into the country valued at EL10million. Investigations indicated that the opium, weighing 260 kilograms, was smuggled aboard the Pakistani ship (Samar) which was due to arrive yesterday in Port Suez. Two Pakistanis carried the goods, they are Ghulam 'Abd-al-Qadir and Ghulam 'Abd-al-Rusul. They were apprehended on board the ship as soon as it anchored in the port, and the opium was found on them. Maj Gen Mamduh Salim led the investigations aided by Gen Husni 'Abd-al-Azim, and Col Muhammad 'Abbas, Sayyid Ghayth, Usama al-Hamama, Lt Col 'Abd-al-Latif 'Ali and Maj Hasan Fathi. The two accused were interrogated by 'Ali Muhammad al-Batti, the chief prosecutor. He ordered their detention for 4 days pending the trial. [Text] [Cairo AL-JUMHURIYAH in Arabic 31 Jan 82 pl]

CSO: 5300/5012

IRAN

BRIEFS

TEHRAN DRUG SEIZURE, STATISTICS--The Public Relations Department of the Office of the Antidrug Prosecutor has announced that members of central antidrug headquarters have arrested an individual in Shemiran and confiscated 12.1 kg of rolled opium. The same source issued the following statistics for drug seizures nationwide for the period 31 December 1980-11 February 1982: 16,005.401 kg heroin, 945.892 kg hashish, 70.223 kg burned opium, 11,468.661 kg opium, 1,105.586 kg snuff [naas], 162.514 kg morphine, 83.241 kg opium juice and 55 kg of opium residue. Some 15,857 individuals have been arrested in connection with these drugs. [GF041422 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 15 Feb 82 p 15]

IRANSHAHR DRUG DISCOVERY--Iranshahr gendarmerie personnel have seized 74 kg of opium and 144 kg of hashish as well as a kalashnikov from a number of armed traffickers after a heavy clash in which one trafficker was killed and two others were arrested. In a related incident another trafficker was arrested for possession of 144 kg of hashish. [GF041422 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 15 Feb 82 p 13]

TABRIZ DRUG CATCH--Revolution Guards of the Tabriz antidrug squad have arrested a father and son and confiscated 10 kg of opium and 2 kg of heroin from two individuals. [GF041422 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 18 Feb 82 p 4]

TABAS OPIUM FIND--The action group of the Tabas Islamic Revolution Committee has arrested two individuals and confiscated 20 kg of opium. [GF041422 Tehran JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI in Persian 20 Feb 82 p 9]

PROVINCIAL DRUG DISCOVERIES--Gendarmerie personnel in provinces of Sistan va Baluchestan, Hormzgan, Lorestan and Kerman have confiscated a total of 392 kg of opium and 118.5 kg of heroin in the past 15 days. [GF041422 Tehran JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI in Persian 15 Feb 82 p 4]

QOM HEROIN FIND--Members of the Qom Revolution Guards have arrested an individual on Qom-Kashan Road who had 1.05 kg of heroin in his possession. [GF041422 Tehran JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI in Persian 15 Feb 82 p 4]

ZAHEDAN, JAHROM SEIZURES--During the past 48 hours Zahedan police were able to confiscate 1 kg of opium. In the same period Jahrom Revolution Guards confiscated 8 kg of opium and 500 grams of heroin. [GF041422 Tehran JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI in Persian 17 Feb 82 p 4]

TABRIZ, BOJNURD DISCOVERIES--During the past 10 days personnel of Tabriz narcotics squad have confiscated a total of 10.5 kg of opium. In Bojnurd members of the Islamic Revolution Committee arrested an individual on 17 February who had 1.37 kg of opium and 134,250 rials in cash in his possession. [GF041422 Tehran JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI in Persian 18 Feb 82 p 4]

HEROIN DISCOVERED--The antinarcotics team of the Hamadan police last Thursday discovered 26.591 kg of heroin in a welding workshop and ironworks in Hamadan. Four people were arrested. [LD280338 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 27 Feb 82]

CSO: 5300/5373

LEBANON

BRIEFS

SEIZURE OF NARCOTICS--The Beirut airport security authorities have arrested 'Ali Hasan Hamzah as he was trying to smuggle 30 kilograms of hashish to West Germany. He admitted that an organization had asked him to take the parcel with him to Germany, telling him that the parcel contained political leaflets.  
[NC262028 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1015 GMT 26 Feb 82]

CSO: 5300/4711

SYRIA

BRIEFS

NARCOTICS SEIZED--Damascus, 28 Feb (SANA)--Yesterday, customs officials were able to apprehend a truck with 346 kg of smuggled hashish at the Syrian-Lebanese border-crossing point. The hashish is worth 1.4 million Syrian pounds. A responsible source at the Syrian-Lebanese border-crossing point said that the truck is of the Henschel type, bears a Kuwaiti license number and was on its way to Saudi Arabia. [Text] [JN282036 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1805 GMT 28 Feb 82]

CSO: 5300/4711

SOUTH AFRICA

# INDIANS ARRESTED FOR POSSESSING MANDRAX

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Feb 82 pp 1, 2

[Article by Kay Turvey and Rika van Graan]

[Text]

ONE of the biggest drug hauls in South African history was made this week when nine Indians were arrested for being in possession of R1,7-million worth of Mandrax pills and Narcotics Bureau detectives seized dagga valued at R450 000.

Seven Indians — six men and a woman — were apprehended at Jan Smuts Airport on Wednesday afternoon when a customs official discovered packets of the tablets hidden in the false bottom of a suitcase.

The other two people involved in the drug racket were later arrested by the police.

Seven suitcases containing 170 000 of the methqualone tablets, valued at about R10 each on the black market, were confiscated.

The Indians arrived in South Africa on separate flights from Britain and Madrid. Both flights — BA 055 and IB 967 — flew via Nairobi.

It is believed the tablets originate from Bombay — one of few places in the world where factories still produce Mandrax legally.

The smugglers were exposed when a custom's control officer, Mr Julian Pratt, measured the depth of the suitcase he was checking. The inside of the suitcase was a good 2 cm shorter than the outside.

The Indians were passing through the goods-to-declare customs exit, having declared a large number of goods.

Mr Ivor Heath, a senior customs control officer, said he believed the Indians probably thought that by paying heavy duties on some items, they would not be closely checked.

Mr Pratt said he was "surprised" on discovering the haul — the Indian had remained so relaxed during the check.

On discovery, Mr Pratt immediately notified a more senior official.

"It would be unbelievable the effect,

the tears and the heartache, that would have been caused had these drugs got onto the South African black market," Lieutenant-Colonel Chris Coetzee, public relations officer for the Police, commented.

The customs officials had done the country a service by being "on top of their jobs," and deserved all the praise they were receiving.

In the Free State detectives since Wednesday have seized 90 bags of dagga worth R450 000 in two separate incidents in which a smuggler was shot dead, one arrested and several others fled and left their vehicles abandoned.

Early yesterday two Klerksdorp detectives, Warrant Officer F J Ferreira and Warrant Officer E J Brunette — followed up information about a car which would be travelling on the Deneysville-Sasolburg road.

At about 11.30 pm they tried to stop the vehicle. It raced off and a high speed chase erupted.



Several shots were fired and when both tyres were hit the two occupants jumped out and ran off into the dark.

The two detectives gave chase and another shot was fired. One of the fleeing men was fatally wounded and the other was arrested shortly afterwards.

Detectives took possession of 21 bags of dagga, packed at

R105 000 and seized the vehicle.

In another incident Sergeant J van der Marwe, of Hoffsbron, was on patrol on the Mookerivier-Orangeville road on Wednesday. He spotted a car and stopped it. Then he spotted a truck some way back, which had also stopped.

Sgt Van der Marwe approached the stationary truck and found it abandoned. The occupants apparently saw the police and fled. In

the truck were 89 bags of dagga valued at R345 000.

When Sgt Van der Marwe rushed back to the "pilot" car, the occupants were also missing.

Police yesterday said that in most of the smuggling cases lately, smugglers had made use of vehicles rented from Johannesburg car-rental firms and when encountered by detectives, did not hesitate to abandon the vehicles.

CSO: 5300/5664

CYPRUS

ALLEGED NARCOTICS PRODUCTION, SMUGGLING IN NORTH REPORTED

NC091301 Nicosia I DHILINI in Greek 9 Mar 82 pp 1, 8

[Excerpt] There is a workshop in occupied Karpasha that produces heroin, while in other parts [of the occupied north] there is systematic cultivation of cannabis and opium (poppy). What is of most concern in the production and marketing of narcotics in the occupied territories is that members of the Turkish Cypriot leadership appear to provide cover to the smugglers. This shocking information was confirmed by the Cypriot police, the narcotic division services of various countries and Interpol, who are in a very good position to know what is going on in the occupied part of Cyprus with regard to cultivation and marketing of narcotics, which started, grew and was systematized after the Turkish invasion.

According to the same information, both the Cypriot police and "Interpol" are in possession of uncontradicted proofs and evidence that the occupied part of Cyprus is the center of narcotics trading--even hard narcotics--that large quantities of heroin are available and also that the Turkish narcotics smugglers in occupied areas can respond to any size order.

The information received by our police and by "Interpol" on the smuggling of narcotics in the occupied territories is practically identical. According to this information the Turkish smugglers are cooperating with Turkish Cypriots and foreigners, who arrive undisturbed and they move freely, channeling, through occupied northern Cyprus, great quantities of narcotics to other countries, such as Britain.

The same authoritative information adds that after the invasion, the mass influx of Turks from Turkey in the occupied areas, among them many narcotic smugglers, resulted in the systematic cultivation of the poppy (opium) as well as in the disposal of any quantity of morphine and heroin base, which is channeled to illegal workshops in Lebanon and Italy through the occupied northern part of Cyprus.

CSO: 5300/5375

DENMARK

NORDIC MINISTERS REPORT ON MEETING IN STOCKHOLM ON DRUGS

Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 20 Feb 82 pt II p 1

[Article by Jens Thomsen]

[Text] The Nordic ministers of justice and ministers of social affairs yesterday agreed to increase their efforts to combat drug abuse, among other things, through increased cooperation among customs authorities and the police.

After the meeting yesterday at the Swedish Ministry of Justice, the Nordic ministers of justice and ministers of social affairs were unable to provide any deadline for the goal on which full agreement was reached, viz. making the Nordic countries a drug-free area.

On the means to achieve this goal, it was stated, however, that the Nordic governments will increase the cooperation among the Nordic customs and police authorities, and that the anti-drug efforts constitute an important and essential part of the Nordic cooperation.

The participants in the meeting were from Denmark Minister of Justice Ole Espersen and Minister of the Interior Henning Rasmussen, from Sweden Minister of Justice Carl Axel Petri and Minister of Social Affairs Karin Soder, from Norway Minister of Justice Mona Rokke and Minister of Social Affairs Leif Arne Heloe, from Iceland Minister of Justice Fridjon Thordarsson and from Finland Secretary General Margit Eskman of the National Finnish Social Welfare Board in Helsinki.

Participants from Denmark, in addition to the two ministers, were Permanent Undersecretary Ole Asmussen, Dr. H. E. Knipschildt, city officer of health, Jacob Torning, chief of section, as well as Permanent Undersecretary Niels Madsen of the Ministry of Justice and Peter Rhedin, chief of section.

Christiania not Mentioned by Name

Despite the recent sharp condemnation from Sweden of Christiania as responsible for a large part of the hashish abuse in Norway and Sweden, the official communique issued at the meeting of the Nordic ministers, fails in an almost too conspicuous manner to mention the free town by name. This probably deliberate omission in order not to create any unnecessary jars in the Nordic cooperation

was, however, not forgotten at the subsequent meeting with Swedish and Danish press people and TV crews from both countries. Here Minister of Justice Ole Espersen came in for severe criticism both in respect of the continued existence of Christiania as a Nordic hashish center and the lighter sentences applying in Denmark for possession of hashish. Ole Espersen stated that first-time users of hashish as a rule got off with a caution, whereas the Swedish Minister of Justice Carl Axel Petri stressed that that practice certainly did not apply to Sweden.

It was, furthermore, established that drug abuse is more widespread in Denmark, Norway and Sweden than in Finland and Iceland. Hashish abuse is most widespread, but, in several of the Nordic countries, heroin abuse and stimulants for the central nervous system are a serious problem. Cocaine abuse is fairly limited, but there is a danger that there will be an increase also in the abuse of cocaine unless steps are taken in time. In a document from the meeting of ministers it was stated that in Sweden, in 1981, 8.6 kgs. of heroin, 0.4 kgs. of cocaine, and 446 kgs of hashish were seized, while the same figures in the case of Denmark were somewhat higher, viz. 9.2 kgs. of heroin, 10.4 kgs. of cocaine, and 1,292 kgs. of hashish.

#### Expansion of Danish Narcotics Police Force

Ole Espersen stated that a major expansion of the narcotics police forces in all of the Danish police districts had taken place during the summer of 1981, and that major results had already been achieved. For a number of years, the Ministry of Justice and the Danish police have found it most expedient to concentrate the efforts of the police in particular on the principals and the middlemen. The viewpoint has been that criminal action against the individual drug abuser who often is in an unhappy social situation, in many cases serves no purpose.

For that reason, the number of charges for breaches of the Narcotics Act has, during the last decades, been at a somewhat constant level of 4,000 cases annually, while infringements of the more severe narcotics provision has shown a marked increase from approximately 400 cases in 1975 to 1,600 cases in 1981.

"The sale and abuse of hashish in Christiania must be stopped," said Ole Espersen, thus departing from his previous statement that the traffic in hashish in the free city ought to be kept "at a reasonable level."

"A reasonable level" is, according to the Swedish minister of justice, a zero level.

Ole Espersen went on to say: "But Christiania cannot be made responsible for narcotics abuse in all of the Nordic countries. Christiania is just one of the places where hashish is traded." According to Ole Espersen, the police has no proof that Christiania, as claimed, for example, in the Swedish and Norwegian press, would be a major trading center for euphoriantes other than hashish. More generally, it may be mentioned that the police authorities have found no basis for the claims made in the press of the Nordic countries that Christiania would be 'the biggest crime center in the Nordic countries' or the like, Ole Espersen added.

Ole Espersen commented on the table, showing the quantities of drugs seized, stating that nearly twice the quantity of drugs seized by the police in 1980 in Sweden and Norway together had been seized in Denmark. The high figures from Denmark must, to some extent, be viewed against the background of Denmark's geographic position as the gateway and transit country for the rest of the Nordic countries.

However, the figures show, at the same time, that there is no basis for claims, if any, that the Danish authorities would not take effective steps against drug-related crimes. The fact that the efforts on the part of the police alone are not adequate to solve the drug problems neither in Denmark nor in any other country is a different matter, he added.

In the resolution adopted to increase the cooperation among the Nordic police and customs authorities, this was stressed in a proposal for the same technical means, exchange of personnel, coordination of training, and increased efforts on the part of the secret police among the Nordic countries.

Police officers have already been sent from several Nordic countries to participate in the anti-drug efforts on a world-wide level. Sweden has made an arrangement with Turkey for the exchange of police officers, and the possibility of placing an expert in Greece is, at the same time, being looked into. Denmark will station a drug expert at Wiesbaden, and a Danish delegation will shortly go to South America for negotiations on drug control. Norway will station experts in Islamabad, in Pakistan and in London.

7262  
CSO: 5300/2201

DENMARK

PAPER ATTACKS POSITION OF DANISH MINISTER AT NORDIC PANEL

Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 20 Feb 82 p 6

[Editorial: "Euphorizing Denmark"]

[Text] The Danish participants left for the meeting of Nordic ministers of justice and ministers of social affairs in Stockholm with an attitude which exerts a serious strain on Nordic cooperation. The difficult situation in which the Social Democratic Party has been put by Christiania in the arena of domestic politics has caused the government to reject Norwegian and Swedish protests against the role played by the so-called free city as a center for hashish traffic and to maintain the claim that this is a purely Danish matter.

The government party maintains that Christiania should be carried on as a social experiment, an "alternative" to the society which is based on the citizens' respect of law and their willingness to carry the economic burden brought about not least by the social welfare legislation. They imagine that this provocation to the orderly society may be put into a constructive framework as long as the drug problem is kept limited. All other people view this as Utopian.

The inhabitants of Christiania who would be non-consumers of the drugs in question are, at best, neutral, but the fact that they remain in the area must be regarded as a support of all that the "free city" stands for, with all of its good and bad qualities. The unlawfulness is a common concern to all of those supporting the dubious philosophy of the alternative, whether they are active or passive.

Christiania apparently cannot exist without the drugs which attract young people from far and near, and which, in Sweden, are regarded as a threat to Swedish young people, particularly in the Sound region. It is in the line which they have chosen to follow in Sweden that the mistakes of the Danish government must be sought. Christiania as a phenomenon is a Danish matter--the fact that it still exists is due to our own decisions--but the traffic in drugs taking place there concerns, in the highest degree, our neighboring countries. If this spread of drugs is a Danish concern, the Social Democratic Party must acknowledge its responsibility for the tragic consequences of this spread of drugs. On Tuesday, 1 December 1981, Minister of Justice Ole Espersen stated that he had entered into an agreement with inhabitants of Christiania not mentioned by name, to the effect that they were to "reduce the hashish traffic from its present very high level to as low a level as possible." A few days ago, Minister of Defense Poul Søgaard stated in the Folketing that the traffic in hashish at Christiania is no greater than in other places.

- This is in conflict with the annual report for 1981 of the Commissioner of the Copenhagen Police, in which report it is stated, among other things: "Christiania, where the major part of the hashish turnover in Copenhagen takes place."

The statements made by the two ministers constitute an insult to the public opinion in this country and are not calculated to prepare the ground for joint Nordic efforts in respect of the entire drug problem. The Nordic cooperation is, in any case, a sensitive matter. With its preconceived ideas on a serious international problem, the Danish government makes that cooperation vulnerable.

7262  
CSO: 5300/2201

DENMARK

CONSERVATIVE MP DEMANDS ACTION AGAINST CHRISTIANIA

Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 22 Feb 82 p 2

[Article by Bent Bak Andersen]

[Text] Against the background of statements made by Minister of Justice Ole Espersen at the meeting of Nordic ministers of justice and ministers of social affairs held at Stockholm, to the effect that "all traffic in, and abuse of, hashish at Christiania must be stopped," Annelise Gotfredsen (Conservative MP) now wants to take the initiative for the setting up of a fast-working committee which must work out a complete set of solutions to the drug problems in Denmark.

"It is no use for us to keep dealing with the problems as individual cases. A political decision must be made which provides a broader solution to the problems.

We have to get together across party lines and make the maximum and minimum penalties the same as in other Nordic countries so that it is not 'cheaper' to trade or possess narcotics in Denmark. We have to register narcotics addicts so that it will be possible to provide medical aid to them under a coordinated system, involving compulsory treatment where needed. In addition, the instruction in schools must be expanded so that children will come to realize the danger of drug abuse," Annelise Gotfredsen said.

On the possibilities of the police to put a stop to the traffic in, and use of, hashish in Christiania, Deputy Commissioner of the Copenhagen Police Ole Nørgaard says: "We know that practically all of the traffic in hashish in Copenhagen is taking place via the pubs in Christiania. They are centers for the illegal traffic in hashish, and we may legally close all of the pubs in Christiania, but the next day they will be open again, and the traffic in hashish will continue to the same extent as hitherto."

One of the reasons why it is possible legally to close the pubs in Christiania is that none of them has a license to deal in liquor or foodstuffs.

The Copenhagen licensing authorities now seek to convince the 'owners' of the pubs that the absence of such a license is necessary for operating a pub in Denmark. "It does not make sense that there is an enclave of pubs in Copenhagen which are able to serve their customers over the counter without having to make the same payments to the state as others. Unfortunately, they have not been approved by the food control authorities and do not possess licenses," Tage Klausen of the licensing authorities states.

7262

CSO: 5300/2201



DENMARK

CUSTOMS, POLICE TO TIGHTEN BORDER CONTROLS AGAINST DRUGS

Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 22 Feb 82 p 3

[Article by Bent Bak Andersen]

[Text] The border controls against the steadily increasing flow of drugs entering Denmark illegally will now be tightened in a cooperation between the police and the customs authorities.

"We have for many years endeavored to limit the amounts of drugs entering Denmark via the airports and especially via Kastrup. But the experience from our southern neighbors shows that narcotics are being smuggled into the country to an ever increasing degree via highways and across the borders. That is why we are now endeavoring--to the extent it is legally possible--to stop the smuggling into the country of drugs concealed in vehicles," says Bent Hansen, detective superintendent of the Copenhagen Narcotics Police Department.

Longer Waiting Time at Border

The tightened border controls--especially at the borders to the south--are already in force, and people traveling on highways will have to put up with longer waiting periods at the border crossings.

The controls will mainly concern the borders from West and East Germany. "We have been informed, for example from West Germany, that a steadily increasing number of vehicles have been seized, especially with heroin. And we have the feeling that nearly all heroin and other drugs produced or processed in the Middle East are smuggled into the country via the highways," says Bent Hansen.

The control will be undertaken by the local police in close cooperation with the customs authorities and their well-trained dogs for sniffing out caches of narcotics.

7262  
CSO: 5300/2201

DENMARK

BRIEFS

CHRISTIANIA DRUG SEIZURE STATISTICS--Defense Minister Poul Søgaard does not find it particularly alarming that 1 million kroner worth of hashish is being traded every day at Christiania. In a reply to Agnete Lausten of the Conservative Party, Poul Søgaard says that the traffic in hashish in the free city does not at all come up to the quantities of harder drugs traded in other parts of Copenhagen. According to the latest report from the police, which was presented to the Folketing by Poul Søgaard himself during the question time of the Folketing yesterday, the following quantities were seized in Christiania last year: 45.5 kgs. of hashish, 1.8 grams of heroin, 7.7 grams of opium, 3 kgs. of marijuana, and 7.3 grams of amphetamines. Poul Søgaard says that these figures give no reason to focus specially on the drug traffic in Christiania. Several non-socialist politicians are extremely dissatisfied with that position. Agnete Lausten, Conservative Party, thus calls the minister of defense arrogant and accuses him of playing down the problems in Christiania. In March, the Folketing will have its big discussion on the future of the free city. Several non-socialist members referred to it as 'a mere charm offensive' in that the inhabitants of Christiania yesterday paid an especially large amount to the state for electricity and water. [Text] [Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 18 Feb 82 p 1] 7262

CSO: 5300/2201

ITALY

HEROIN LABORATORY IN PALERMO SHUT DOWN

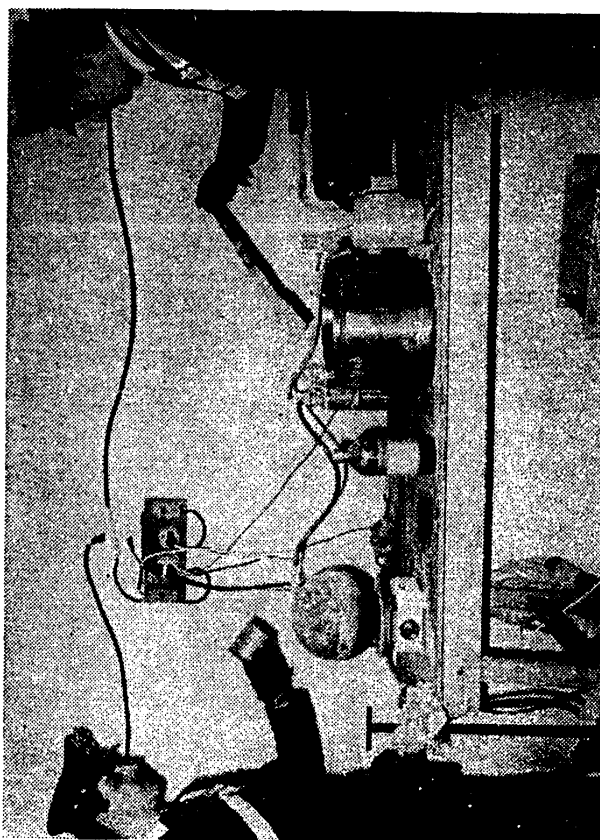
Palermo GIORNALE DI SICILIA in Italian 12 Feb 82 pp 1, 2, 7

[Article by Francesco La Licata]

[Text] Palermo--On Messina Marine Road, before the unseeing eyes of thousands of persons who, every day, travel on this major Palermo highway, could be found the biggest laboratory for heroin production ever seen in Sicily and perhaps even in Italy. It was camouflaged inside a villa under construction. As of yesterday morning, it is no longer in operation: federal police of the Palermo Group took steps to put a stop to the production cycle, involving hundreds of kilograms of drugs. A lucky stroke? The result of complicated and thorough investigation? The answer is not known. In any case, it is certain that the police has struck another serious blow to the mafia criminals who, for some time, had transformed Palermo into the biggest center for the production and export of heroin. An initial estimate of the laboratory's production capacity--a nonofficial estimate not made by experts--based on the stills found at the Messina Marine Road "den," indicates that quintals of heroin were leaving the premises. However, to have a more realistic picture of the magnitude of this operation, it will be necessary to await the arrival of the GIS (Scientific Investigation Group) experts from Rome.

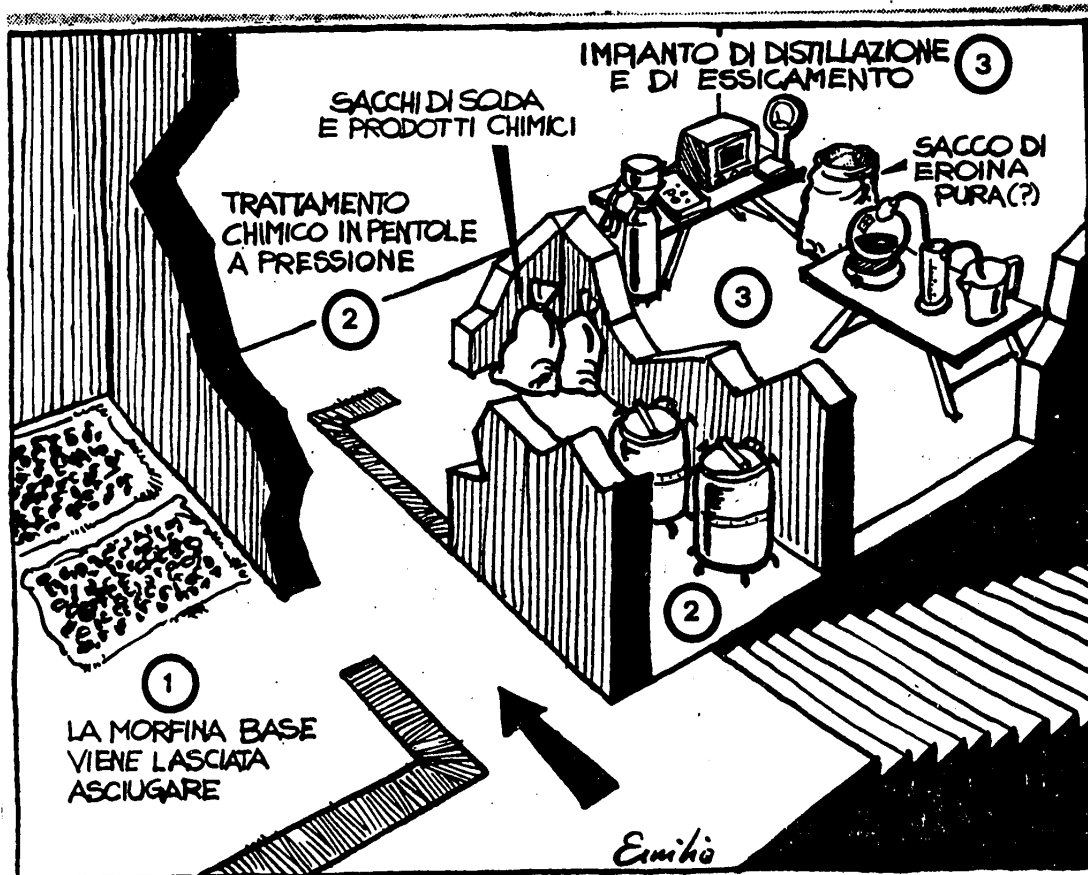
The investigators did not want to release any official statement to members of the press prematurely and, in addition, the press has been kept away from the laboratory.

Not until evening was a short visit permitted, limited to the rooms where the police had found equipment for distilling the heroin, hundreds of kilograms of morphine-base material and a plastic bag containing a white crystalline substance which could be the drug already refined. The bag contained more than 30 kg: if it should prove to be heroin, the economic loss suffered by the mob would reach a figure to make one dizzy. Not to mention the "damage" the raid will cause as a result of the investigation itself, there is a whole series of confirmations and connections the investigators will get from the suspects.



Palermo--Equipment for final stage of refining operation

In fact, it is not perchance that all the investigators have for some been concerned with the mafia and drugs on Messina Marine Road, at Sperone: agents of the criminal police, mobile units and the federal narcotics squad. And it is not perchance that the magistrates who directed the investigation are Assistant Prosecutors Alberto di Pisa and Giusto Sciacchitano, two experts on the subject of the international drug traffic. An initial evaluation of the results of the police operation can be summed up as follows: about a quintal of morphine in an advanced stage of processing and the bag of "white substance," both confiscated. Also confiscated were pieces of laboratory equipment: stills, furnaces, large pressure containers and distilling equipment; and acids and soda, required for the converting process. With regard to those arrested and held for questioning, there is still confusion due to the absolute "silence" of the investigators; however, it appears that two persons will end up in prison. One of these is the owner of the villa, Nicola di Salvo, a dealer in detergents, already being investigated as a relative of Giorgio Aglieri, the man indicated by the mobile squad as the "cashier" of the Corso dei Mille mob. At the time of the "Villagrazia blitz" (when the police interrupted a mafia summit meeting) at his home on Sacco and Vanzetti Street, about 600 million [lire] in cash was found.



- Key:
1. Morphine base material in drying stage
  2. Chemical treatment in pressure cooker
  3. Distilling and drying equipment
  4. Bags of soda and other chemical products
  5. Questionable bag of pure heroin

It is also said that six or eight persons are still being held: they might be the workmen who were in the villa under construction when the police broke in. Absolute repicence on this aspect of the investigation leads one to think that the investigation is far from closed and that, in the next few hours, the investigators might obtain other noteworthy results.

The federal police arrived at the villa on Messina Marine Road at about 1030 hours. They stopped at an AGIP filling station and then proceeded toward the entrance to the villa which is just in front of the filling station and is numbered 504.

Even before the officers set foot on the path leading to the villa, a man was seen fleeing as fast as he could go, leaping over the low walls surrounding the neighboring villas. It seems that, until a moment before, he had been wearing white overalls; perhaps he was the "chemist" who was in charge of the laboratory. The man succeeded in escaping. A woman claims to have seen him jump into a bus. It is not known whether others managed to escape or, if at the time of the raid, the owners of the villa were present. Scraps of uneaten food and a student's notebook were found on the ground floor of the building.

In view of the way in which the raid was carried out, it appears that the police themselves did not have any clear idea as to what was going on at the Messina Marine Road house. Perhaps the police expected to find only the hideout of some important fugitive from justice. This theory would seem to be confirmed in what was to be the "writeup" of this notorious raid. It seems that agents of the "Piazza Verdi" Company had been following the trail of an automobile seen several times on Messina Marine Road and in which one of the passengers was a major figure of the Corso dei Mille mob, perhaps the "capo"--- namely, Pietro Vernengo. Therefore, it is possible that, yesterday morning, the police wanted to pay Don Pietro a "surprise visit." And, instead, they made a "big strike," all enclosed in three rooms bordering upon an innocent-looking building with an innocuous facade in Mediterranean and flamboyant style.

The laboratory was divided into three areas: the first room where morphine-base material was spread out on jute sacks to dry; the second with pressure cookers for boiling the morphine; and the third with furnaces and stills for the final processing stage. The police found the equipment still "warm." Therefore, the laboratory work was in full swing.



Plastic bag found in laboratory

It was also ascertained that the villa, not yet finished (in fact, the framing and flooring were still completely lacking), was built not more than 4 months ago. Consequently, the laboratory itself is a "fresh" installation. Perhaps this was its first production cycle.

This detail leads the police and federal agents to think the laboratory belongs to the Corso dei Mille mafia group, the clan which is considered "winning" in the war among the mafia mobs. The investigators believe this "theory" is confirmed by the fact that they have found members of that clan to be the owners of the raided property.

In pursuing the investigations the federal police will be assisted by the mobile squad and the criminal police. The first link was forged with the raid carried out at Villagrazia in October. Other important developments are planned.

8568

CSO: 5300/2199



SWEDEN

POLICE, CUSTOMS REPORT DECLINE IN HASHISH SEIZURES

Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 10 Feb 82 p 12

[Article: "Hashish Seizures Drop Dramatically"]

[Text] Hashish seizures by narcotics police have decreased dramatically for the second year in a row.

Reinforced by 56 new surveillance officers and inspectors, narcotics police confiscated only half as much hashish last year as in 1980. The decrease is almost 60 percent compared to 1979, from 456 kg to 193 kg, despite twice as many arrests as in 1981.

For many years, when large seizures were made, police and customs officials indicated that they confiscated 5 to 10 percent of the total quantity entering the country.

Thus, contrary to popular belief, hashish consumption has been cut in half since 1979.

Now that confiscations are smaller, however, the police have chosen the other possible interpretation of the figures: despite annual reinforcements, police are even more ineffective in tracking down hashish.

"There is no connection between the figures and decreased consumption," detective superintendent Hugo Nyberg, chief of the narcotics squad of the National Criminal Police, said.

"Smugglers have become much more clever. There is also less opium, cocaine, and morphine in police laboratories. Seizures yielded only several hectograms of cocaine, compared to 2 kilograms in 1979. It seems that opium and morphine substances are becoming just as exclusive as mescaline and LSD, police statistics indicate. A total of 22 kg amphetamines was found, which has been a normal amount over the past 3 or 4 years."

In the case of heroin, police exceeded all previous figures. The 8 kg confiscated this year is as much as during the past 4 years combined.

Figures from the Customs Office are similar. In Trelleborg only a fraction of the hashish confiscated in 1980 was found. In Malmo the result was less hashish and considerably fewer amphetamines.

Overall, hashish confiscations by customs officials dropped from 366 kg to 255 kg. Amphetamine seizures were less than half the previous year.

9336  
CSO: 5300/2189

SWEDEN

STUDY REGISTERS CONTINUED HASHISH USE DECLINE BY PUPILS

Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 12 Feb 82 p 21

[Article by Borje Karlsson]

[Excerpts] "School children in Stockholm smoke less, drink less, snort less, and take less snuff, and in any case use no more hashish than previously."

This is how chief school physician Lars Cernerud summarized a recent report on the use of tobacco, alcohol, and drugs by pupils.

At one time or another 22.6 percent of the girls and 21.6 percent of the boys have used hashish. This is an increase by several percent over 1978, but a slight decrease compared with the 1975 figures.

Officials at the Stockholm Board of Education believe that the report is accurate. The study was made in April last year, but only now the extensive material has been processed and compiled. All pupils in Stockholm schools in grades 9 (15 year olds) and 6 (13 year olds) participated. Few pupils failed to answer. About 5,500 15 year olds and about 4,200 13 year olds responded (anonymously, of course).

Hashish smoking among 13 year olds has decreased since 1972. Now only 1 percent of the boys and 1.5 percent of the girls have used hashish at least once.

"Hashish smoking among 15 year olds is no more widespread than previously," Lars Cernerud said. Nevertheless, last spring we had a "run" on hashish, according to unanimous reports from police and social workers.

"It seems, instead, to be the adults that have increased their hashish abuse," Cernerud continued. Drug users in "three-piece suits" have become more and more common, according to police.

#### More Adults with Liberal Hashish Attitudes

"This is a serious matter, of course. If the older generation adopts a liberal attitude toward hashish, use among young people soon will increase again."

"Abuse of other drugs by young people is extremely rare," Cernerud said. Only fractions of a percent of all pupils are involved.

The study shows, however, that 190 pupils in grade 9 have tried LSD, opium, heroin, amphetamines, or other types of hard drugs. Ten pupils in grade 6 had experimented with these drugs.

"It is questionable whether narcotics were involved in each case," said Hakan Serden, who compiled the report. "It could have been a tranquilizer or pain killer that looked like amphetamines."

Serden does not wish to make light of the matter, however.

"There may be genuine drug addicts among 15 year olds and we know that in each class in grade 9 there is an average of one or two pupils who smoke hashish. That is bad enough.

9336

CSO: 5300/2189

SWEDEN

BRIEFS

ENGLISHMAN EXPELLED FOR DRUGS CRIME--A 24 year old Englishman, arrested in his absence on suspicion of felony drug-related crimes, was flown on Monday from London by way of Arlanda to Visby. This was the first time England extradited a suspected criminal to Sweden. The Englishman, who was involved in one of the largest drug deals ever made in Sweden, is suspected of smuggling heroin worth millions of kronor to the Swedish drug market. The Englishman, along with seven other suspects, is under arrest in Visby. Three others are in Kronoberg Prison in Stockholm and it is expected that 10 others will be apprehended. The Englishman who was extradited was a close accomplice to a fellow countryman of the same age who was found just over a month ago murdered in a house in Amsterdam. According to police, they had smuggled heroin, cocaine, and hashish valued at over 10 million kronor to Sweden. It is expected that two other Englishmen suspected of participating in the gang's activities will be extradited to Sweden in a week or so. [Text] [Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 10 Feb 82 p 12] 9336

SUCCESSFUL RAIDS AGAINST PUSHERS--The police campaign against street sales of drugs last fall was extremely successful. This was indicated by figures compiled by the National Police Board. In November 1981 the number of drug-related cases was 45 percent higher than in November 1980 and the number of arrests increased 85 percent. Amphetamine confiscations increased in November by 152 percent, while cannabis seizures increased dramatically early in the campaign, but later decreased. During the month-long campaigns, initiated at different times in the various provinces, personnel normally involved in other cases was used to combat street sales of drugs. A maximum of 661 policemen were used, which means an increase of 85 percent over the same month in 1980. [Text] [Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 5 Feb 82 p 3] 9336

CSO: 5300/2189

SWITZERLAND

EXTENT OF DRUG PROBLEM, SEIZURES, DEATHS IN 1981

Zurich NEUE ZUERCHER ZEITUNG in German 3 Feb 82 p 21

[Article: "Victims of Drug Consumption Number 107 in 1981"]

[Text] In 1981 the number of drug victims in Switzerland reached a new high point. According to statistics published on Monday by the Federal Prosecutor's Office 107 people died as a result of drug consumption. At the same time, there was also a significant increase in the number of charges (9,496 in contrast to 8,181 in 1980) and judgments (6,460 in contrast to 5,581). In 1979 the number of drug deaths rose to 102, then declined in 1980 to 88. Now it has once again clearly started to rise; this is primarily because at present a lot is on the market (especially heroin). Some 19.6 kg (16.9) of heroin were seized, as were 579.2 kg (573.4) of cannabis, 15.1 kg (24.1) of hashish oil, 11.0 kg (14.0) of cocaine, 15 g (800 g) of amphetamines and 7,388 (3,698) LSD tablets. Burglaries in physicians' offices and pharmacies numbered 254 (249).

Large Supply of Heroin

Last year's increase in drug victims is mainly due to a larger supply of heroin on the Swiss market. According to Walter Sibold of the Federal Prosecutor's Office the "stuff" comes not only from the Middle East, but also increasingly from the "Golden Triangle" (Burma/Laos/Thailand). After several poor years there was a very good harvest there in 1981. The drugs, which for the most part are prepared in the vicinity of the site of origin, as Sibold went on to explain, normally are brought into Switzerland by individuals in the so-called "ant traffic"--in part directly, in part via various European cities such as Milan and Amsterdam.

Walter Sibold, director of the Central Police Section in the Federal Prosecutor's Office, and Jean-Pierre Bertschinger, director of the Pharmacy Section in the Federal Office for Public Health and secretary of the Federal Narcotics Commission, reported in an interview with SDA (Swiss Dispatch Agency) that the most important turntable for illegal heroin trade in Europe today is Milan. Also, the illegal drug trade in Switzerland is primarily supplied in the North Italian trade center. Other transfer sites are Frankfurt, Berlin, Munich, Paris and now once again, Amsterdam. For the Swiss drug scene Milan is extremely attractive because of the large currency difference between the Swiss franc and the Italian lira and because there is an excess of heroin there which results in low prices. The street price in Milan is at least one-third less than in Switzerland.

The Swiss heroin market is considered to be "very profitable" which guarantees good profits for dealers from Switzerland and abroad. Most are themselves addicted. A heroin addict must constantly "hook" new people in order to satisfy his addiction. Even if the illegal heroin market in Switzerland is considered to be financially profitable, in the view of the Federal Prosecutor's Office there should be no fear that therefore the large gangs might now begin to get organized in Switzerland. Our market seems to be too small for that.

#### Cocaine "Just at the Beginning?"

In addition to heroin, today primarily cocaine and hashish are causing the drug experts headaches. In contrast to the Scandinavian countries, LSD no longer plays an important role with us. The cocaine market is established in Switzerland, yet not to the same degree as for heroin. Cocaine comes exclusively from countries in South America. According to the experts' opinion, we are at the very beginning of its distribution. Its forward progress is slowed by the excessively large heroin supply and by its relatively high price. Cocaine is widely consumed as a substitute for heroin, one speaks of "polyvalent consumption." Moreover, cocaine can also be found in groups that are part of the upper middle class, among artists, journalists and the like.

#### Hashish Experience by Young People

The main suppliers of hashish are the countries north of the Sahara and more recently south of the Sahara, in addition it is also brought in from Lebanon, Pakistan and Afghanistan. "Private plantations" in Switzerland also play a role. Hashish is very widespread in Switzerland. The police accord hashish a "pacemaking function" as an entry drug. It is also being consumed primarily by young people at increasingly younger ages. By age 16 half the young people questioned have had experiences with drugs.

#### Escaping to Smaller Villages

The drug flood cannot be combatted in the country alone: cooperation with the responsible police agencies in neighboring countries is supposed to have "become a part of the action." Interpol is responsible for international combatting of drugs; approximately one-third of all reports from the Interpol radio network have to do with drug investigation. In all of Switzerland, at the federal, canton and municipal police offices, in the past 8 years approximately 400 officials (of a total approximating 12,000) have been trained in drug control and have been put into service. Their level of training is considered good; although more might be done (personnel freeze), an efficient operation is definitely possible.

The strategy of the police against the flood of drugs is concentrated on constantly confusing the scene so that at all times people have to reckon with the possibility of a check. Of course, this procedure can only be practiced in the large cities. Because drug dealers and addicts elude these controls, in the cities, recently the habit shifted to the other densely populated communities and the smaller villages.

#### Efforts Toward Prevention

In the area of preventive measures information ranks in first place. In August

1979 a first large-scale information campaign against drugs was launched. For example, numerous slide and sound shows were created for the schools. A repeat of a national drug campaign is conceivable because of the publication of a comprehensive "Drug Report" (stipulated by the National Council). If asked about the effect of such informational efforts, it is claimed that police agencies have since ascertained a "small change in consciousness" among young people. Today it is no longer unconditionally in good taste to have smoked a "joint."

Information work, just as the care and treatment of drug addicts, is the business of the cantons. At the federal level coordination of these efforts is the focal point. To do this, at the Federal Office for Public Health, within the meaning of a "service operation" for the cantons, a "Coordination and Information Office for Drug Questions" was established. Today, in every canton and all larger cities there are special counselling centers. The level of development of such facilities--namely in large centers--is characterized as good.

#### Lack of Treatment Places

A real gap exists, on the other hand, in respect to treatment centers. Throughout Switzerland the number of heroin addicts is quoted at 5,000 to 13,000. However, there are only 350 treatment places. They are also expensive: If one wanted to create therapy places for all drug addicts, this would cost--as computed in 1975--250 million Swiss francs. The operation of such sites which is extremely personnel- and thus cost-intensive, is never included in these figures.

An additional handicap in caring for drug addicts is a persistent argument among experts: no method of care has become established internationally, and even the cantons are not in agreement as to what the situation is for example, with methadone treatment: in 11 cantons it is rejected as purely treatment of symptoms and as an unsuitable agent for therapy with drug addicts.

12124

CSO: 5300/2163



UNITED KINGDOM

POLICE CHARGED WITH SUPPLYING DRUGS TO PUSHER

London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 2 Feb 82 p 3

[Article by Stanley Goldsmith]

[Text]

**A** DRUG pusher was supplied with heroin, cocaine and LSD by police so that they could arrest his buyers and win convictions against them, it was claimed in court yesterday.

On one occasion an innocent young man of good character was fined because the pusher slipped cannabis into his hand while police watched, said Mr BRIAN WALSH, QC for the Crown.

Two policemen were alleged to have made "substantial sums of money" from drugs sold by the pusher, 30-year-old THOMAS HAMILTON DUNSMORE.

Dunsmore was paid for his work with more supplies of drugs, which he was allowed to peddle on the street, at a profit, "without let or hindrance" for almost three years, said Mr Walsh.

Det-Insp MICHAEL LORD, 44, and four detective constables, all from Hull, denied drugs-related offences at York Crown Court.

Mr Walsh said they recruited Dunsmore, a small-time crook and drugs pusher, with drugs from the Hull drugs squad's own safe. It happened after two of them arrested him in possession of cannabis in a Hull pub in 1977.

No charges were preferred against Dunsmore, "but in a nutshell, between 1977 and 1979,

the officers quite unlawfully supplied drugs to him as a reward or inducement to give them information about drugs and drug users in the Hull area."

Mr Walsh said that Dunsmore either used the drugs himself or sold them at a profit with the full knowledge of the five accused. His job was to supply the drugs to other users who were then arrested in possession.

At other times he would order cannabis from other local pushers so the detectives could swoop on them and catch them with the orders.

**Cannabis in jail**

"Whether it was done by the officers out of zeal, or to gain convictions to boost the records of individual officers to get promotion, it was wrong, illegal and wholly improper conduct," said Mr Walsh.

Each time there was a conviction, more drugs were given to Dunsmore to "set up" a fresh defendant, and even when Dunsmore went to prison in

July, 1977, for driving while disqualified, cannabis was passed to him by Det-Con MICHAEL ATKINS and sold to other prisoners.

Later that year, Mr JOHN WALKER, 22, a bus driver from Saltburn, Cleveland, was at a Bridlington pop festival with his girl friend when Dunsmore put a tinfoil packet containing cannabis into his hand after asking for a cigarette.

As Dunsmore slipped away into the crowd, Mr Walker, "a man of perfectly good character," was arrested by Atkins and Det-Con. IAN DAVIDSON, who had made the arrangement with Dunsmore.

**'Unbearable pressure'**

In later interviews, Mr Walker was put under unbearable pressure to confess, and did so because he was "browbeaten, frightened and worried about his girl friend, who had been left behind," said Mr Walsh.

Though wholly innocent, he was ultimately convicted and fined because the officers had behaved in a "wicked fashion" to secure a conviction for Davidson, a new member of the drugs squad.

Davidson, 31, of Willerby Road, Hull, and Det-con. PHILIP RIVS, 31, of Newton Dale, Sutton Park, Hull, had made substantial sums of money, he added.

The other accused are Atkins, 26, of Norland Avenue, Hull, and Det-Con. ANDREW ABLETT, 33, of Roversdale Road, Hull.

They are accused of the unlawful supply and possession of a controlled drug and inciting another to supply a controlled drug.

Mr Walsh said that Dunsmore, a crucial witness, had a long criminal record and was prepared to traffic in drugs and betray those who trusted him.

The offences came to light in November, 1979, when a man arrested for burglary in Hull gave a complex statement resulting in the charging of the five officers, said Mr Walsh.

The trial was adjourned until today.

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UNITED KINGDOM

BRIEFS

CLERIC'S ROBES HID DRUGS--A deacon in the Free Catholic Church smuggled cocaine into Britain under his clerical robes, which included a dog collar, and had an airline provide a wheelchair for him so he could be wheeled through Customs at Heathrow, Lewes Crown Court heard yesterday. William Clugston Thompson, 79, formerly of Cloudesley Road, St Leonards, and now living in an old people's home admitted two charges of conspiring to import drugs from South America. He was given a two-year suspended prison sentence coupled with a supervision order. [Text] [London THE DAILY DELEGGRAPH in English 2 Feb 82 p 3]

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